

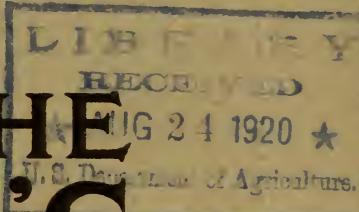
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B. C. Foster '14 ✓
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INDEXED INDEXED

BOOK OF THE HOYT'S NURSERIES



What to Plant : How to Plant
When to Plant : Where to Plant

THE
STEPHEN HOYT'S
SONS COMPANY
INCORPORATED



NEW CANAAN
NURSERIES

NEW CANAAN, CONN.

Onamental planting on the public highway passing our nursery





INTRODUCTORY

WE TAKE pleasure in presenting this new and improved edition of our descriptive Catalogue, and wish to thank our many friends for the liberal and ever-increasing patronage which has been bestowed upon us, and we feel particularly grateful to the many that we have numbered as our regular customers, since our firm was in its infancy, for their confidence and loyal support.

From a modest beginning in 1848 our business has slowly but surely grown, until it is not only the most extensive in New England, but one of the largest in the United States. With several hundred acres continually in nursery stock, and the third generation of our family actively engaged in the work, we believe that we can say with a feeling of pardonable pride that our efforts have met with public approval and that our reputation for honorable dealing is second to none. Our personal attention is devoted to every branch of the business, and our lifelong experience enables us to judge as to the varieties of fruit and ornamental trees best adapted to the different localities.

Our stock includes a complete assortment of Fruit, Forest, Ornamental and Evergreen Trees, Shrubbery, Small Fruits, Roses, etc. We grow our own stock, and our aim has always been to spare no pains or expense to grow and send out only such trees as we know are right and will do well if properly cared for. That we have succeeded in our efforts is attested by the faithful support given us by our many customers.

Those who contemplate planting Trees, Vines or Shrubs are cordially invited to visit our Nurseries and examine our stock, or correspond with us, when any information requested will be cheerfully given to the best of our ability. Our advice is free, and we take pleasure in giving our customers the benefit of our experience. We also make a specialty of furnishing and selecting the proper trees and plants for the planting of large estates, and will gladly make estimates and plans, when desired, without extra charge.

Our grounds are at all times open for inspection to all who have an interest in our work, and all visitors are welcome, whether they wish to purchase or not. Those favoring us with orders may rely upon our giving their interests careful attention.

We are located at New Canaan, Conn., forty-four miles from New York City and thirty-five miles from New Haven, Conn. We are eight miles from Stamford and five miles from South Norwalk, both on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. From Stamford take the New Canaan Branch of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.; from Norwalk by wagon.

THE STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS COMPANY (Incorporated)

Telephone 79-2 New Canaan, Conn.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS

1. Orders should be sent in as early as possible, to insure prompt attention. Do not wait until it is time to plant, as the supply of some varieties may be exhausted.

2. Buyers ordering by letter should write out their order plainly on a separate list, and not in the body of the letter. It will prevent mistakes in the hurry of the packing season.

3. Give plain and explicit shipping directions. When none are given we forward according to our best judgment, but in no case do we assume any responsibility after the delivery of stock in good condition to the forwarder.

4. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied by the cash or satisfactory references.

5. Replacing. We cannot replace trees or plants which fail to live or make any deduction on stock lots

by our customers unless it is so understood before the order is given.

6. We recommend that purchasers leave the selection of varieties with us as far as possible, merely stating the proportion of summer, fall and winter fruit wanted, as our experience enables us to select such sorts as are adapted to the locality.

7. Immediate notice should be given us of any error in filling out an order, that we may be able to rectify the mistake.

8. No stock when received in good order will be replaced if it fails to grow. No complaint about stock will receive consideration unless made at once upon its arrival.

9. To those desiring information or advice in relation to varieties, to laying out or planting grounds, we will send our representative to consult with when desired.

PLANT YOUNG TREES

The nursery is the place to start young trees to grow until fit to be set out into the lawn or orchard. Too many are anxious to secure trees of large or bearing size, an error which cannot be too soon corrected. The nursery is no place to grow bearing trees. We cannot too strongly recommend to our customers the wisdom of procuring young trees. They can be taken up more perfectly, can be more readily trained into proper shape,

are more liable to live, and will be more likely to produce satisfactory and paying crops of fruit. In four years from planting, with good care, the two or three-year-old trees will produce more fruit than the large or bearing size planted out at the same time. Future success depends more upon the care given the tree than its size. Again we would say, plant young, thrifty trees.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Standard Apples	35 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and strong-growing Cherries	25 " "
Duke and Morello Cherries	20 " "
Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines	16 to 18 " "

Dwarf Apples, Dwarf Pears and Quinces	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Grapes	rows 10 to 12 feet apart; 10 feet apart in rows
Currants and Gooseberries	4 feet apart
Raspberries and Blackberries	2 to 3 by 5 to 7 feet
Strawberries for field culture	1 by 3 to 3½ feet
Strawberries for garden culture	1 to 2 feet apart

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE

35 feet apart each way	35
25 " "	70
20 " "	110
18 " "	135
15 " "	205
12 " "	300

10 feet apart each way	435
8 " "	680
6 " "	1,210
5 " "	1,745
4 " "	2,725
3 " "	4,840

RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for

each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

GUARANTEE.

While we exercise the greatest care to have all trees, shrubs and plants sold by us true to name and free from disease, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove to be otherwise, we do not give any warranty, express or implied, with respect to them. Any and all such goods are sold upon the express condition and understanding that in case any of them prove to be untrue to name, unhealthy or otherwise defective, we shall not be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the goods.



FRUIT TREES AND BERRIES

APPLES

The first fruit in importance is the Apple. Its period of ripening, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By making judicious selections of summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained for family use.

PLANTING.—This should be well done. The soil should be dry; if not, it should be well underdrained. For orchard planting the field should be planted with corn or potatoes the season before planting out the orchard, and should be well fertilized. In such a field the hole need not be dug over 2 feet in diameter and 18 inches deep, putting the surface or black soil in a pile by itself, and the yellow or subsoil by itself. The roots of the tree should be properly trimmed. Those which have been chopped off with the spade should be cut smoothly with a knife, holding the tree in the left hand. With the top running out behind bring the knife up toward you. This brings all the newly cut surface down, or on under side of the roots when set, so that the cut surface lies upon the dirt and not the dirt on the cut surface, as it would if the cut were made on top of the root. In setting the tree fill the hole by taking a shovelful of earth here and there about the surface of the ground until full enough to receive the tree. Then place the tree in position, using the surface or black soil to fill in among the roots, being careful to work the soil in among the roots firmly and thoroughly with the fingers. It is very important that each root be thoroughly encircled with dirt firmly pressed around it, never leaving a root without its being properly covered. The dirt should be shaken from the shovel into the roots while it is being worked in with the fingers of the one holding the tree. When set the tree should stand about the same depth as when growing in the nursery. The hole should be filled entirely with surface soil and the yellow dirt spread broadcast over the field. Well-rotted manure, fertilizer or wood ashes should be used in the hole or on the surface after the roots are covered, but in no case should come in contact with the roots. After the tree is set properly trim it; all limbs should be cut off, leaving only three or four branches for the head. These branches should be cut back, not leaving them more than six inches long, excepting the center shoot, which should be about one foot. In cutting off these branches look for a bud on the outside of the branch and cut just above this bud. Never cut off the branch leaving the last bud on the upper side, as this throws the shoot as it grows in toward the center, while the bud on the under or outside throws the shoot outward, thus opening the head of the tree. The orchard should be well manured, cultivated and cropped for at least ten years after setting, or until the trees have spread so as to make cropping unprofitable. Annual pruning is indispensable. All suckers and limbs growing in across the top should be taken out.

For forest trees or fruit trees set in yards where it is not practicable to cultivate the soil a hole three to four feet across and twenty to twenty-four inches deep should be dug. Good, rich, black dirt or soil should be had sufficient with the black dirt taken from the hole to fill it, throwing away the yellow soil. Wood ashes, fertilizers or well-rotted manure should be used in liberal quantities after the roots are well covered, then a little more soil on top of this. Never let weeds grow on the surface about the trees, but hoe about them and keep the soil loose and mellow. Trim as above directed for the orchard.

SPRAYING.—For best results in orcharding the trees should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture (see formula, page 18), adding about one-half pound of Paris green, just before the leaves begin to bud out. Spray again right after the blossoms drop, or as soon as the fruit begins to show, this

time using Paris green solution (see formula, page 18); the third spraying should also be done with the Paris green solution, and applied about two weeks after the second; this will be sufficient for the codling moth. Should the leaves show any rust or mildew spray with Bordeaux mixture. The spray can be thrown upon the tree so that it will fall on the leaves and fruit. This will require a force pump, which may be worked by hand.

Prices of Apple Trees:

	Each	Doz.	100
STANDARD	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$35.00
DWARF	50	5.00	35.00

Summer Apples

✓ ASTRACHAN RED. Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid; beautiful. The tree is a vigorous grower, with large foliage, and a good bearer. August.

✓ EARLY HARVEST (Yellow Harvest). Medium to large; pale yellow; fine flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower and a good bearer. Middle to end of August.

✓ GOLDEN SWEET. Large; pale yellow; very sweet and good. Strong grower and good bearer. August.

✓ SWEET BOUGH. Large; pale greenish yellow; tender, sweet. Moderate grower and good bearer. August.

✓ YELLOW TRANSPARENT. A Russian variety; pronounced by all who have seen it to be "the most valuable early apple ever introduced." Tree an upright grower and a very early and abundant bearer. Fruit of good size; skin clear white, turning to a pale yellow; flavor acid, and very good. Ten days earlier than Early Harvest.

Autumn Apples

✓ ALEXANDER (Emperor). Of Russian origin. Large; deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor. Very hardy. October.

✓ DUCHESS OF OLDENBURGH. Of Russian origin. Large size, roundish; streaked with red and yellow; flesh white, juicy, slightly subacid. Tree a vigorous grower, very hardy, an early and abundant bearer. While it is indispensable in the North, it is almost equally so in the South. We confidently recommend it for the orchard as one of the most valuable sorts for market, or in the garden for domestic use. September.

✓ FALL PIPPIN. Very large; yellow; tender, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous. October to December.

✓ FAMEUSE (Snow Apple). Medium, roundish; whitish ground, striped with deep red; flesh very white, juicy and pleasant. Tree very hardy. One of the most valuable Northern sorts. November and December.

✓ GRAVENSTEIN. Large; striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high-flavored. Vigorous and productive. September and October.

✓ PORTER. Rather large; yellow; tender, rich and fine. Moderate grower, but productive. September.

✓ POUND SWEET. Fruit large; greenish yellow, with slight red in the sun; flesh yellowish, tender, moderately juicy, sweet. September and October.

✓ TWENTY-OUNCE (Cayuga Red-Streak). Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red; quality good. Vigorous and a good bearer. Popular as a market variety. November to December.

✓ VIRGINIA SWEET. Fruit large to very large; skin entirely covered with light and dark red and crimson; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sweet and rich. October and November.

✓ WEALTHY. A native of Minnesota, where it has proved perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit of medium size; red, streaked with white. Quality good. October and November.

✓ WOLF RIVER. Tree very hardy and productive. Fruit large and handsome; rich red in color; flesh white and of exceedingly fine quality, subacid. October to December.

Winter Apples

✓ BAKER. Fruit large, roundish oblate, inclining to conical; yellowish, mostly shaded and splashed with

shades of crimson; flesh yellowish, often tinged with crimson near the skin, pleasant subacid; very good. October to February.

✓ BAILEY SWEET. Large; deep red; tender, rich, sweet. Vigorous, upright; good bearer. November to April.

✓ BALDWIN. Large, roundish; deep, bright red; juicy, crisp, subacid, good flavor. Tree vigorous, upright and very productive; one of the best and most popular winter Apples. January to April.

✓ BELLEFLEUR, YELLOW (Bellflower). Large; yellow, with blush cheek; very tender, juicy, subacid. In use all winter; very valuable. A moderate grower and good bearer.

✓ BEN DAVIS (New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, etc.). A large, handsome striped Apple of good quality; tree very hardy, vigorous and productive, a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.

✓ BISMARCK. From New Zealand. Has been fully tested in Europe and in the United States. Said to be enormously productive, and bears very young; quality good. Late fall and winter. Tree of dwarf habit, and is largely grown in pots for decorative purposes. Not fruited with us so far.

✓ BLACK GILLIFLOWER. Medium size, oblong conical; skin very dark dull red; flesh white, dry, mild subacid, good. Very productive. November to February.

✓ ENGLISH RUSSET. It is a valuable long-keeping variety. The tree grows very straight and forms an upright head. Fruit of medium size, roundish, slightly conical and very regularly formed; skin pale greenish yellow, about two-thirds covered with russet, which is thickest near the stalk; flesh yellowish white, firm, crisp, with a pleasant, mild and slightly subacid flavor. January to June.

✓ FALLOWATER (Tulpehocken). Very large, globular; yellowish green, dull red cheek; juicy, crisp, pleasant subacid flavor. Tree a strong grower, very productive even while young. November to March.

✓ JACOB SWEET. Fruit large to very large, round; color yellow, freely colored red and with bloom; flesh white, firm, very rich, juicy and sweet. Excellent to eat out of hand or bake. October to March.

✓ JONATHAN. Medium growth. Red and yellow; tender, juicy and rich. Very productive. One of the best for table or market.

✓ KING (Tompkins County). Large and handsome; striped red and yellow. Tree vigorous and productive; one of the best. November to May.

✓ MCINTOSH RED. A valuable hardy Canada sort. Medium size; nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, tender, juicy and refreshing. A good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit. Resembles the Fameuse, but is larger and more hardy, and fully equal in quality to this standard sort. November to February.

✓ NEWTOWN PIPPIN. One of the very best Apples as to tree; a light grower while young; very juicy, crisp and of highly delicious flavor; fine keeper. Does not succeed in all sections. December to May.

✓ NORTHERN SPY. Large, roundish; slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red; flesh white and tender, with a mild subacid, rich and delicious flavor; in perfection in January and keeps till June; the tree is a strong, upright grower, and forms a very compact head; should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely.



This shows one of the Apple Trees in the ten-year-old orchard of Walter Scott, of Cheshire, Conn. There is no doubt but that with care and cultivation our Apple Trees will bear a good crop of fruit

APPLES—Continued

✓ PALMER GREENING. Fruit above medium size; roundish, oblate, yellowish green, with numerous small gray dots and a clear red in the skin; flesh whitish, crisp, juicy, subacid, slightly aromatic; good to very good, keeping till July.

PECK'S PLEASANT. Large; pale yellow; very tender and rich, with the Newtown flavor; tree erect and a fine bearer. November to March.

PEWAKEE. A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, ovate; surface bright yellow, partially covered with dull red, striped and splashed, covered with a gray bloom and overspread with whitish dots; core small, flesh yellowish white, breaking juicy, flavor subacid, rich, aromatic, spicy, something like the Jonathan; quality good to best. Tree strong grower and very hardy. January to June.

✓ RED RUSSET. Said to be a cross between the Baldwin and Roxbury Russet. Good grower, regular bearer, and resembles the Baldwin; flesh crisp, juicy, pleasant subacid; fruit always large, uniform and handsome. Keeps till April and May; good eating in February.

✓ RHODE ISLAND GREENING. Large; greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor. Grows strong and spreading, and an abundant bearer. December to April.

✓ ROLFE. Originated in Maine. Fruit large, of magnificent appearance; color dark red. An abundant and annual bearer, and, where known, the fruit outsells all others of its season. Quality prime, both for eating and cooking; one of the very best. November to January.

✓ RUSSET GOLDEN. Medium size; dull russet, with a tinge of red on exposed side; flesh generally crisp, juicy, and high-flavored. Tree a vigorous grower and a great bearer; very popular. November to April.

✓ RUSSET, ROXBURY, or BOSTON. Medium to large; greenish or yellow russet; crisp, good, subacid flavor. Tree vigorous and productive; very popular on account of its long keeping. June.

✓ SEEK-NO-FURTHER. Medium to large; slightly russeted, with dull red stripes; tender, rich, spicy and fine. Good grower and bearer. November to February.

✓ SPITZENBURGH (ESOPUS). Medium to large, deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, subacid, high flavor. Tree a light grower in the nursery but bears and grows well transplanted in rich soil. November to April.

✓ STARK. Esteemed in Ohio as a long keeper and valuable market Apple. Fruit is large, roundish; skin green-

ish yellow, much shaded with light and dark red, and sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild subacid. January to May.

✓ SUTTON BEAUTY. Fruit medium or above; waxy yellow, shaded, mottled and obscurely striped with fine crimson; flesh whitish, crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly subacid; very good. November to February.

✓ TALMAN'S SWEETING. Medium; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet. The most valuable baking Apple; vigorous and productive. November to April.

✓ WAGENER. Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, subacid and excellent. Very productive; bears very young. December to May.

✓ WINESAP. Medium; dark red; subacid, excellent. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West. December to May.

✓ YORK IMPERIAL (Johnson's Fine Winter). Medium to large; yellow, shaded red; firm, juicy, subacid. An excellent shipping Apple.

Crab Apples

Within the past few years much attention has been given to improving this class of fruit, more especially in those cold sections where only a few varieties can be successfully grown. Crab Apples succeed equally well in all sections, and are valuable for preserving, jelly and ornament. Every place should have one or more Crab Apple trees growing on it.

30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

✓ HYSLOP. Almost as large as Early Strawberry Apple; deep crimson. Very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness. Keeps well into the winter.

✓ LADY ELGIN. Fruit beautiful, resembling the Lady Apple. Flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild subacid. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive. November and December.

✓ LARGE YELLOW SIBERIAN. Nearly as large as the above; fine amber or golden yellow color.

✓ TRANSCENDENT. All things considered, this is one of the most valuable varieties of Crab Apples grown. Tree remarkably vigorous, growing to a good size and immensely productive. One of the best and largest sellers.

✓ VAN WYCK. Large; skin mottled with bright red; sweet. Tree vigorous.

PEARS

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until spring. For best results the fruit should be picked just before ripe and placed on shelves or in boxes in the house, and kept from light and air until mellow. The trees need high feeding and cultivation, and they should be set and trimmed in the manner given for apples. When there is room standard trees are most desirable, or where little room can be given to the trees, dwarf trees of some varieties may be planted with satisfactory results, but should always be set where the ground can be thoroughly cultivated and fertilized.

The trees should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture for leaf blight in July. The fruit should be sprayed with Paris green solution as soon as fairly formed, and again two weeks later. For fire blight cut the affected part off as soon as it appears and burn it. Do not neglect this. Fertilize the ground heavily with wood ashes, bone dust and nitrate of soda, or stable manure.

Price of Pear Trees, except where otherwise noted:

	Each	Doz.	100
STANDARD TREES	\$.75	\$6.00	\$40.00
DWARF TREES . . . . .	.50	.40	25.00

Summer Pears

- ✓ BARTLETT. Large size; often with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high-flavored. Tree a strong grower, bearing early and abundantly; very popular. August and September.
- ✓ BEURRE GIFFARD. An excellent variety. Medium; greenish yellow, red in the sun; very early. Tree slender but healthy; very productive. August.
- ✓ CLAPP'S FAVORITE. A large, fine Pear. Pale lemon-yellow, with brown dots; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate vinous flavor. Tree hardy and very productive. Very desirable in all sections, and especially so where other varieties fail. August and September.
- ✓ MANNING'S ELIZABETH. Small to medium; bears in clusters; crimson and gold—very beautiful; melting, rich, sugar, sprightly; perfumed flavor; excellent. Tree a good grower and very productive. One of the best early Pears. August.
- ✓ OSBAND'S SUMMER. Medium; yellow, with red cheek; half melting, mild and pleasant; fine flavor and excellent. A fair grower and productive. August.
- ✓ TYSON. Rather large; bright yellow, with brown cheek; melting, sweet and delicious. September.
- ✓ WILDER. Handsome, melting, sweet, pleasant and of the best quality for an early Pear. One of the best-keeping early Pears. New.

Autumn Pears

- ✓ BEURRE BOSC. Large; yellow-russetted; half-melting, high-flavored and excellent. A poor grower. September and October. \$1 each.
- ✓ BEURRE CLAIRGEAU. Very large; yellow and red; melting, high-flavored. Tree a good grower and an early and abundant bearer. A magnificent market fruit. One of the finest acquisitions. October and November.
- ✓ BEURRE D'ANJOU. A large, fine Pear; buttery and melting, with sprightly, vinous flavor. Tree a fine grower and good bearer. One of the very best. October to January.
- ✓ DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME. Very large; greenish yellow, sometimes a little russetted. Makes a beautiful tree; does best on quince. One of the best. October and November.
- KIEFFER. Tree a remarkable grower, with so vigorous a constitution that it rarely, if ever, blights. Fruit of fine size, rich color and fair quality. Brings high prices in competition with other varieties, and is a great

market Pear. Best when picked at maturity and house-ripened. October and November.

✓ LOUISE BONNE DE JERSEY. Rather large; greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting; excellent. Very productive. A good grower on both pear and quince. September and October.

ONONDAGA (Swan's Orange). A very large, melting and highly flavored yellow Pear; vigorous and productive. October and November.

SECKEL. Small; rich, yellowish brown. One of the best and highest-flavored Pears known; productive. September and October.

✓ SHELDON. Medium to large; yellow and red. Very excellent and promising variety from Wayne County, N. Y. Tree a fine grower and productive; must be double worked to grow on quince. October.

✓ VERMONT BEAUTY. A most desirable Pear. The fruit is of medium size, very handsome, being yellow, with a bright carmine cheek; the flesh is rich, juicy, aromatic, of the best, and almost equal to the Seckel. Ripens immediately after the Seckel.

Winter Pears

- ✓ BEURRE EASTER. Large; pale yellow, sprinkled with round dots, often dull red cheek; quality good. One of the best winter Pears. Best on quince.
- ✓ DANA'S HOVEY. Medium to small; rich cinnamon-russet; melting, buttery, juicy, with a honeyed sweetness and fine aroma. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Ripens in December, and in eating condition until end of January.
- ✓ DUCHESSE DE BORDEAUX. Large size, with very thick, tough skin, which renders it a very valuable keeper for winter use; flesh melting, juicy, rich. Keeps till March.
- ✓ LAWRENCE. About medium; yellow, thickly dotted, with a very rich, fine flavor; one of the best. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. December to January.
- ✓ MOUNT VERNON. Medium to large; of rich russet color; flesh juicy, rich, melting, with a spicy flavor. New. November to January.
- ✓ PRESIDENT DROUARD. A very good-looking and large winter Pear, with a delicate and abundant perfume; melting and juicy. The tree grows vigorously; succeeds well as a dwarf. March to May.
- ✓ WINTER NELIS. Medium in size; yellowish green and russet; fine grained, melting, rich and delicious. One of the best winter Pears, and a good keeper. Tree a straggly, slender grower, but very productive. December. \$1 each.

CHERRIES

There are few more desirable fruits than the Cherry. It has in late years, in some parts of the East, rotted badly just as it begins to ripen. This, however, may be overcome by spraying the trees with Paris green just after the fruit sets, and again in two weeks after the first spraying. The trees thrive in any well-drained soil. The Dukes and Morellos are acid varieties and are thoroughly hardy, while the Hearts and Bigarreaus are sweet sorts, and may be readily grown in most any soil; the fruit of these varieties is more troubled with rot before ripening than that of the Dukes and Morellos.

For black aphid, which so often covers the ends of the present season's growth and querls up the leaves, spray with kerosene emulsion. This, however will be found to be a very hard insect to destroy.

Price of trees, 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz., \$50 per 100

Hearts and Bigarreaus

- ✓ **BLACK TARTARIAN.** Very large; bright purplish black; half-tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and productive. Last of June or early July.
- ✓ **COE'S TRANSPARENT.** Medium size; pale amber, red in the sun; tender, juicy, rich, handsome; one of the best. Strong grower, productive. Last of June.
- ✓ **DOWNER'S LATE RED.** Large; light red; tender, juicy and delicious. Vigorous and productive. Middle of June.
- ✓ **EARLY PURPLE GUIGNE (Early Purple).** The earliest fine variety. Medium size, heart-shaped; tender, juicy and sweet. Tree rather a slender grower, but very hardy and productive. Middle of June.
- ✓ **GOVERNOR WOOD.** Very large; light yellow, with red cheek; rich, juicy and sweet. Last of June.
- ✓ **NAPOLEON BIGARREAU.** Very large; pale yellow or red; very firm, juicy and sweet. Vigorous grower and very productive; one of the best. First of July.
- ✓ **ROCKPORT BIGARREAU.** Large; pale amber, with clear red. A very excellent and handsome Cherry. Good grower and bearer. Last of June.
- ✓ **SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU.** A most promising Cherry. Fruit of immense size, of a rich, deep black, flesh dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine flavor. Bears abundantly, and makes a most excellent dish for the table.
- ✓ **WINDSOR.** Originated at Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored, resembling the Elkhorn or Tradescant's Black Heart, nevertheless quite distinct; ripens 3 or 4 days after that variety; flesh firm and of fine
- quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. A valuable late variety for market and for family use.
- ✓ **YELLOW SPANISH.** Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent. One of the best light-colored Cherries. Vigorous and productive. Last of June.
- ## Dukes and Morellos
- ✓ **EARLY RICHMOND (Kentish, Virginian May).** Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid Cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a slender grower, with a roundish, spreading head, and is exceedingly productive. It is the most hardy of all varieties, remaining uninjured by the coldest winters, when almost every other variety has been killed. A profitable Cherry. Ripens through June.
- ✓ **ENGLISH MORELLO.** Medium to large; blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good. Very productive. August.
- ✓ **LATE DUKE.** Large; light red, late and fine. Last of July.
- ✓ **LOUIS PHILIPPE.** Large size; flesh red, tender, juicy, with a mild subacid flavor. Very vigorous and productive; of great value. A native of France.
- ✓ **MAY DUKE.** Large; red; juicy and rich. An old, excellent variety. Vigorous and productive. Middle of June.
- ✓ **MONTMORENCY LARGE.** A large, red, acid Cherry. Larger than Early Richmond, and fully 10 days later. One of the finest for pies.
- ✓ **REINE HORTENSE.** Very fine. Large; bright red; juicy and delicious. Vigorous, productive and popular. One of the best of its class.

APRICOTS

The Apricot in quality and appearance is between the plum and the peach. The Apricot requires a soil and cultivation like that for the peach. The tree grows and bears well, but, like the plum, is subject to the attack of the curculio. The trees should be watched soon after the blossoms drop, and should be sprayed with Paris green solution, the same as for plum and cherry.

Prices of trees on peach stock, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

- ✓ **MOORPARK.** One of the largest and most beautiful Apricots in cultivation; orange, with red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor. August.
- ✓ **EARLY GOLDEN.** Small; pale orange; flesh orange, juicy and sweet. Tree hardy and productive. Beginning of July.
- ✓ **HARRIS.** Originated in Geneva. Free; perfectly hardy; comes into bearing young and is very productive. Fruit large; rich golden yellow. Ripens middle of July.
- ## Russian Apricots
- The fruit of the seedlings sent out by many nurserymen is not of much value usually, but certain selected
- varieties named below, and now propagated by us, are quite good in quality of the fruit.
- ✓ **ALEXANDER.** Tree hardy; an immense bearer. Fruit large; yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful, sweet and delicious. July.
- ✓ **ALEXIS.** Tree hardy; an abundant bearer. Fruit yellow, with red cheek; large to very large; slightly acid, rich and luscious.
- ✓ **J. L. BUDD.** A hardy, strong grower and profuse bearer. Large; white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, extra fine, with a sweet kernel, as finely flavored as the almond. The best late variety and a decided acquisition. August.

PLUMS

There is an increasing interest manifested in the growing of Plums. By jarring and spraying the trees for the curculio the fruit may be brought to its perfect development, thus making Plum growing a successful and profitable undertaking. Much interest is manifested in the Japanese varieties, many of which are very strong growers and prolific bearers. The fruit in most cases is showy, of fair size and fair quality. For the sake of convenience we have classed them by themselves under the head of Japanese varieties.

Plums will thrive on almost any good soil. Like all other fruit trees, they thrive best with soil cultivated and heavily fertilized with potash and bone. As soon as blossoms drop and fruit is formed syringe the trees with Paris green. (See formula, page 18.) Repeat the dose in ten or twelve days. When black knot appears cut off the affected parts close to the limb and burn them. With a little vigilance this delicious fruit can be bountifully raised. When planting out young trees trim back the limbs, same as directions given for apple.

Price of trees, except where noted, 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz., \$40 per 100

Japan Plums

✓ ABUNDANCE, or BOTAN. Lemon-yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to a point like Wild Goose; flesh orange-yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed. August.

✓ BURBANK. Fruit medium to large, roundish conical; dark red or purplish, running to bright amber; flesh amber-yellow, melting, juicy, with rich sugary flavor; stone small and free. One of the best Japan Plums. August.

✓ KELSEY. Fruit very large, heart-shaped, long-pointed, usually somewhat lop-sided, with deep, furrow-like suture; skin greenish yellow, sometimes overspread with bright red, with a lovely blue bloom.

✓ OGON. Large, round, bright golden yellow, with faint bloom, and some red on the sunny side; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry. Tree vigorous and hardy. August. This has proved a very satisfactory Plum.

✓ OCTOBER PURPLE. Propagated by Luther Burbank, of California. Fruit large and uniform in size; color a dark, rich maroon; stone small; flavor fine. Tree a fine grower. This variety is pronounced by Mr. Burbank one of the best varieties he has produced. Ripens middle of September. Should be in every collection. 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz., \$50 per 100.

✓ PERRY'S ORIENTAL. This highly meritorious and valuable Plum was originated and introduced by Mr. F. L. Perry, of Bridgeport, Conn. The Plum is a cross between a Burbank and Satsuma, with flesh red like Satsuma, but ripening two or three weeks earlier and hanging to the branches three or four weeks after it is in perfect eating condition. We recommend this as one of the most valuable varieties grown, both for market and home use.

✓ SATSUMA. The tree looks much like the Wild Goose, and is likely to prove more hardy than the Kelsey. The fruit has a pleasant flavor, and, unlike all others, has red flesh, with a remarkably small stone.

✓ WICKSON. New. A remarkably handsome and very large, deep maroon-red Plum of the Kelsey type. Long-cordate or oblong-pointed; flesh firm, deep amber-yellow, clinging to the small pit. There is apt to be a hollow space about the pit, as there is in Kelsey. Of first quality. An excellent keeper.

European Plums

✓ BRADSHAW. Fruit very large; dark violet-red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. Middle of August.

✓ COE'S GOLDEN DROP. Large and handsome; light yellow, firm, rich, sweet; one of the best of the late Plums. Last of September.

✓ DAMSON. Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone. September.

✓ GERMAN PRUNE. A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. September.

✓ GUI. Extensively grown for market. Tree a hardy, very strong, vigorous, upright grower, an early and very abundant bearer. Fruit large, roundish oval; skin dark purple, covered with a thick, blue bloom; flesh pale yellow, a little coarse, rather firm, juicy, sweet, sprightly subacid; freestone. Season last of August and first of September.

✓ IMPERIAL GAGE (Flushing Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage). Fruit large, oval; skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. Middle of August.

✓ LOMBARD (Beckert's Scarlet). Medium, round, oval; violet-red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

✓ McLAUGHLIN. Large, yellow, firm, juicy, luscious; vigorous and productive; nearly or quite equal to the Green Gage. Last of August.

✓ MOORE'S ARCTIC. Size medium, purplish black, with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet, and of pleasant flavor. Charles Downing speaks of it as follows: "A new hardy Plum, which originated in the highlands of Aroostook County, Maine, where, unprotected and exposed to cold, it has for many years borne enormous crops."

✓ NIAGARA. A vigorous, productive variety; valuable both for dessert and cooking; fruit large and handsome, remaining well on the tree; flesh juicy, rich and fine-flavored. Last of August.

✓ POND SEEDLING. A magnificent English Plum; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a good grower and abundant bearer. One of the most attractive trees in cultivation, and the fruit is not only of large size but of most showy appearance.

✓ REINE CLAUDE DE BAVAY. Large; greenish yellow, spotted with red; firm, juicy, sugary and of fine quality. Very productive. September.

✓ SHIPPER'S PRIDE. Fruit large, it being no uncommon occurrence to find specimens measuring 2 inches in diameter each way, as it is nearly round; it is what Mr. Charles Downing calls a semi-cling, of a handsome dark purple color. Excellent for canning and an unusually good shipper, keeping a long time in excellent condition.

✓ SHROPSHIRE DAMSON (Prune Damson). An English variety of great merit for preserving. Large and much more desirable than the common Damson. Tree a vigorous grower, very free from attacks of curculio; hardy and an abundant bearer. October.

✓ SPAULDING. Tree a strong grower, with broad, rich, dark foliage. Fruit large; yellowish green, with marblings of deeper green and a delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, very firm, sprightly, sugary and rich, fine for canning. Claimed to be curculio-proof.

✓ WASHINGTON. Large; green, somewhat reddened; juicy, sweet and fine. Very productive. Last of August.

✓ YELLOW EGG (White Magnum Bonum). Fruit of the very largest size; skin yellow, with numerous white dots; flesh yellow, rather coarse, subacid; fine for cooking. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

QUINCES

The Quince is of late attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space; productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use.

It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches and thin out the fruit. Spray with Paris green, same as plums and cherries, and cut back top well when set out. If fire-blight kills end of growing shoots in summer, cut off down to live wood.

✓ **APPLE, or ORANGE.** Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive. The most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. October. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

✓ **BOURGEAT.** A new variety, ripening shortly after Orange. Large size, round, smooth, with a rich golden color. Quality best, cooks very tender and keeps well into winter. Tree a strong grower and immensely productive. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

✓ **CHAMPION.** Fruit very large, fair and handsome. Tree very handsome, surpassing other varieties in this respect; bears abundantly while young. Flesh cooks

as tender as an apple, and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite Quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. The most valuable of all. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

✓ **MEECH'S PROLIFIC.** The most prolific of all known varieties. Ripens between the Orange and the Champion. Bears very early, usually a full crop at three years; quality unsurpassed, and size large. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

✓ **REA'S MAMMOTH.** A seedling of the Orange Quince, one-third larger, of the same form and color; fair, handsome; equally good, and said to be as productive. Tree hardy, and healthy. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

PEACHES

The Peach will grow upon almost any soil which is dry. If soil is moist, drain it, as the Peach will not do well on heavy, moist soil. The trees should not be fertilized with stable manure, but with wood ashes and bone, or a fertilizer rich in potash and phosphate. A little nitrate of soda sown upon the soil in April will be of great advantage. The soil about the trees should be kept cultivated and no weeds allowed to grow about them. When setting out the young trees be sure to cut off all side limbs, and also cut off the top, not leaving the trunk or stem over $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; trim, each year, the main shoots off one-third of the last season's growth; this should be done the last of March, and should be done for three years at least. If trees set too much fruit thin out one-half of it before quarter grown. Examine the trees carefully for borers twice each year; their presence may be detected by the gum sticking to the body of the tree close at the surface of the ground.

Prices of Peach Trees:

	Each	Doz.	100	1000
FIRST CLASS, 4 TO 6 FEET	\$0.25	\$2.50	\$16.00	\$125.00
MEDIUM SIZE, 3 TO 4 FEET . . . . .	.15	1.50	10.00	85.00

✓ **BELLE OF GEORGIA.** Very large; skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy; tree a rapid grower and productive; very prolific; free September 1 to 5.

✓ **CONNECTICUT.** An early Peach, which is attracting much attention among the Peach growers of the country, particularly in the North, on account of its hardiness and its frost-proof fruit-buds. The fruit is large and round; deep yellow, with red cheek; rich, sweet and high flavored; free. Tree vigorous and productive. Ripens before Crawford's Early.

✓ **CRAWFORD'S EARLY.** A magnificent large, yellow Peach of good quality. Tree vigorous and very productive. Its fine size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular sorts; no other variety has been so extensively planted.

✓ **CRAWFORD'S LATE.** The fruit is of large size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous, moderately productive; one of the finest late sorts. Last of September.

✓ **CARMAN.** A hardy rot-proof Peach, ripening at time with Early Rivers. Large, round, with pale yellow skin and red blush on sunny side; white flesh, sweet flavor.

✓ **CHAIR'S CHOICE.** Fruit of very large size; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and of good quality; tree strong grower and a good bearer. Ripens just before Smock.

✓ **ELBERTA.** Very large; skin golden yellow, where exposed to the sun striped with red; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, sweet and of fine flavor. Good shipper.

✓ **FOSTER.** Large; deep orange-red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with subacid flavor. Ripens with early Crawford. Very handsome. The originator says he sold the fruit readily at first for \$12 per dozen Peaches.

✓ **FITZGERALD.** An improved Early Crawford, being fully equal to it in size, quality and color, with a much smaller pit. The tree commences bearing young, is productive, and in Canada and Michigan has proved one of the hardest. Fruit large; brilliant color, bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow, of best quality. Ripens with or just after Early Crawford.

✓ **GLOBE.** A rapid, vigorous grower and enormous fruit, juicy, yellow, shaded with reddish crimson toward the pit or stone; quality good. September and October.

PEACHES—Continued

✓ KEYPORT WHITE. Large; pure white and white at the stone. Hardy, a strong grower, and very prolific. One of the best of this class.

✓ MOUNTAIN ROSE. One of the best and most reliable early Peaches. Large, white, suffused with carmine; flesh white, melting, abounding with rich, sweet juice. Productive. Early August.

✓ OLDMIXON FREE. Large; pale yellow, with a deep red cheek; tender, rich and good. One of the best. First to middle of September.

✓ STEVENS' RARERIPE. Large; white, shaded and mottled red; flesh white, juicy, vinous, and of high quality. Last of September.

✓ STUMP THE WORLD. Very large, roundish; skin white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Last of September.

✓ TRIUMPH. Above medium; skin downy, dark orange yellow nearly covered with dark carmine; flesh yellow, juicy, melting and slightly subacid; quality good. The great value of this Peach for shipping purposes is its yel-

low color and attractive appearance, it being the earliest yellow Peach so far known, and has always brought very high prices. Maturity with Alexander.

✓ WADDELL. Fruit medium to large, oblong; skin rich creamy white, nearly covered with red; flesh white, firm, rich and sweet; freestone. Very prolific and very early.

Nectarines

The Nectarine requires the same culture and management as the peach, from which it differs only in having smooth skin like the plum. It is peculiarly liable to the attacks of the curculio.

Price, on peach, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

✓ BOSTON. Large; bright yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and of pleasant flavor; freestone. First of September.

✓ EARLY VIOLET. Medium size; yellowish green, with a purple cheek; flesh pale green, melting, rich and highly flavored; freestone. Last of August.

GRAPES

The Grape is the most healthful of all fruits, and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be secured by every one who has a garden, a yard or a wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor or extended until it covers a large tree or building, and it still yields its graceful bunches and luscious, blooming clusters. Capable of most extraordinary results under wise management, it is prone also to give the greatest disappointment under bad culture or neglect. Other fruits may be had from plants that know no care, but Grapes are only to be had through attention and forethought. We will endeavor to point out a few essential points in the successful culture of the Grape, and refer the cultivator to other and more extended works for more details.

SOILS. Good Grapes are grown on various soils, sandy, clayey, loamy, etc. The soil must be well drained, and there should be a free exposure to the sun and air. Hillsides unsuitable for other crops are good places for Grapes.

PRUNING. Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good Grapes. If the roots are called upon to support too much wood they cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit. The pruning should be done in November, December or February, while the vines are entirely dormant.

SPRAYING should not be neglected in growing the Grape. Use Bordeaux mixture (see formula, page 18) just as soon as the buds begin to swell, and again after the laterals attain a length of 3 or 4 inches. At the second spraying add one-half pound Paris green to 45 gallons of Bordeaux mixture, to kill the "leaf roller," which is a small green worm one-quarter inch long, and causes the ends of the shoots to bend over. The worms are inclosed in the last two leaves, just at the end of the lateral. If the Paris green does not kill them look the vines over very carefully and pick the worms out with the fingers. Their presence may be easily detected by the twist at the end of the lateral. Spray again just before the fruit blossoms open, using the mixture last named. This may destroy some of the rose bugs which appear about this time. If it does not, the vines should be gone over carefully every morning, until the fruit is formed, picking off and killing all that may be found. An entire crop of Grapes is sometimes entirely destroyed through the neglect of the grower to watch for and exterminate the rose bugs. If these pests do come it is always when the vines are in bloom.

After this spraying (just before the blossoms open, as above), spray with Bordeaux mixture once every two weeks until August; then spray once or twice with ammoniacal carbonate solution (see formula, page 18).

There are an endless number of varieties of Grapes. We catalogue and offer only those varieties which are best for New England.

Prices, unless otherwise noted, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Class I—Black Grapes

✓ CONCORD. A large, handsome Grape, ripening a week or two earlier than Isabella; very hardy and productive. Succeeds over a great extent of country, and although not of the highest quality, it is one of the most popular market Grapes.

25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

✓ CAMPBELL'S EARLY. A fine Grape. Clusters large, compact and handsome; berries large, nearly round; black, with light purple bloom; flesh firm, but tender; the seeds are few; quality rich, sweet, slightly vinous; a strong and vigorous grower with healthy foliage; it ripens very early; the berries do not drop easily from the clusters, and the fruit keeps a long time in perfection. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

GRAPES—Continued

✓ EATON. Black; bunch and berry of the very largest size; not quite so early or sweet as its parent, the Concord, but less foxy; pleasant, juicy, with tender pulp; vine very vigorous healthy and productive. Originated in Massachusetts. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

✓ EARLY OHIO. The earliest good black Grape known; ripens ten days to two weeks before Moore's Early. Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry medium, covered with heavy bloom; leaves very large, thick, leathery; foliage heavy and perfectly healthy. Fully as hardy as Concord, or more so. Vigorous grower, very productive, and of good quality. Berry adheres firmly to stem. One of the best shippers. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

✓ MOORE'S EARLY. Bunch large; berry round (as large as the Wilder or Rogers' No. 4); color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord; vine exceedingly hardy. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, and more particularly adapts it to New England and the northern portion of the United States.

✓ WILDER (Rogers' No. 4). Large and black; bunches generally shouldered; berry round and large; flesh buttery, with a somewhat fibrous center; sweet, rather sprightly, ten days earlier than the Isabella.

✓ WORDEN. This new variety is a seedling of the Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger and ripen earlier.

Class II—Red or Purplish Grapes

✓ BRIGHTON. A cross between Concord and Diana Hamburg. Resembles Catawba in color, size and form of bunch and berry. Flesh rich, sweet, and of the best quality. Ripens earlier than Delaware. Vine vigorous and very hardy.

✓ DELAWARE. Still holds its own as one of the finest

✓ Grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with sweet, spicy and delicious flavor.

✓ JEFFERSON. Vine very vigorous, very hardy and productive; leaves large, thick, downy; bunch very large, often double-shouldered, very compact; berries large, roundish, oval; light red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh meaty or solid, tender, juicy, sweet, slightly vinous, spicy; best for market. September.

SALEM (No. 22). One of the best of Mr. Rogers' hybrids. Bunch large; berry large, round; flesh tender, rich, juicy, with a rich, aromatic flavor; a good keeper.

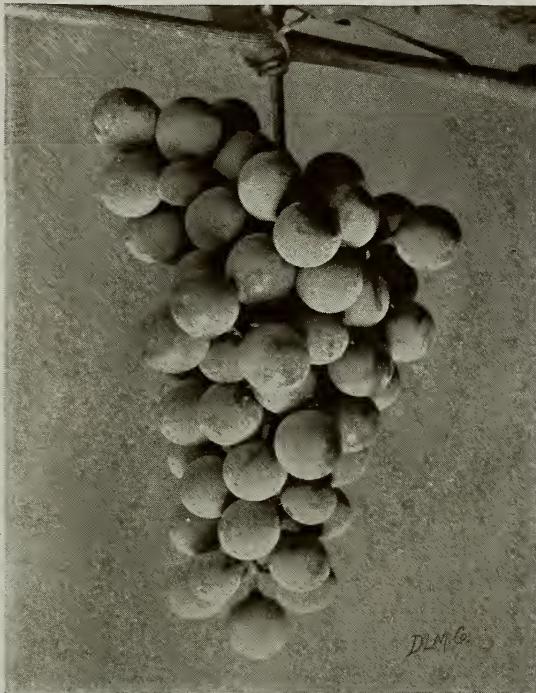
Class III White Grapes

✓ GREEN MOUNTAIN. This stands at the head of the list for quality, earliness, good bearing and vigorous, healthy growth. The vine is a young and profuse bearer, the blossom perfect, and the bunches are of good size, handsomely formed and heavily shouldered. The berries are of medium size; color greenish white; skin thin, and leaving no unpleasantness whatever in the mouth when eaten; pulp tender and sweet, with a slight vinous flavor. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

✓ MARTHA. A seedling of the Concord, which it resembles in growth and hardiness. Bunch of good size, and berry large, of pale green or light color; buttery, sweet, juicy, sprightly. September.

✓ MOORE'S DIAMOND. White; bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large, round; skin thick, firm; flesh tender, juicy, with but little pulp. Vine a good grower, with thick, healthy foliage; said to be hardy and productive.

✓ NIAGARA. This white Grape is justly regarded as one of the best for medium in season of ripening; very fine quality for a table Grape; very prolific, hardy and of fine flavor.



Niagara

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries may be successfully grown on any soil adapted for garden purposes, or where good crops of grain or potatoes can be raised. The ground should be well prepared, thoroughly enriched, and be kept mellow and free from weeds. Plants taken from the open ground in August or September are much more liable to injury in transit than those set in the spring and need careful shading and watering until established.

We give decided preference to April and May for planting Strawberries, and confine our transplanting and sales to those months. For garden planting the plants should be set 12 to 15 inches in the rows, and the rows 2½ to 3 feet apart; for field culture, 12 to 15 inches in the rows, and rows 3½ feet apart. The Strawberry is a strong feeder, hence the soil should be very rich, and thorough cultivation of the ground should be given them. All runners should

STRAWBERRIES—Continued

be cut from the vines as fast as they appear, unless a part of the plants are required to make young plants. Be very careful to keep all weeds, clover and sorrel out. Mulch the plants in winter with a light coat of horse manure and straw. Spray with Bordeaux mixture for blight or rust on the leaves; spray several times through the season. (See page 18.)

Those varieties followed by a P are pistillate, or imperfect flowers, and require some staminate variety to be set with them.

All Strawberry plants, \$1 per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000

✓ BUBACH No. 5. (P.) Fruit large and handsome, roundish conical; bright scarlet; moderately firm, of fair quality. Plant a strong grower, with large, healthy foliage, and very productive; succeeds on light or heavy soil. Desirable for home use and near-by market.

✓ BISMARCK. Needs a strong soil to mature its crops of large, luscious berries. Seedling of Bubach, with perfect blossoms; larger, equally productive, better shape, color and quality. Will please every one who gives it good soil and rich culture.

✓ BRANDYWINE. This is a very strong grower. Foliage a dark, rich green, very healthy, with no rust; a heavy fertilizer; fruit large, perfect, bright red and quite firm. *The Rural New Yorker* says: "Brandywine is wonderfully productive, and begins to ripen at their grounds June 11." The size is of the largest.

✓ CLYDE. A perfect bloomer and very strong grower, making heavy crowns; long roots numerous runners. Berries large to very large, conical; bright scarlet; firm. Season early to quite late; immensely productive. A remarkable Strawberry, when we take size and productiveness into consideration.

✓ CUMBERLAND. Very large, ovate-conical, regular and uniform, handsome and showy; color beautiful light red; flesh moderately firm, pleasant and agreeable. Plant vigorous and productive. Too soft for shipping long distances, but valuable for amateurs and near markets. Next to the Sharpless, this variety has always commanded the highest prices in our market.

✓ GANDY. A very strong-growing plant; moderately productive. Fruit large, of uniform shape, bright color and good quality. Season late—two weeks after Sharpless.

✓ GLEN MARY. Berries large to very large, often flattened; bright, deep red on surface, light red to center; sweet, rich, good flavor. Season medium to late. One

of the most productive, and holds its size well to end of season; plant very vigorous.

✓ GREENVILLE. (P.) This variety is very reliable in some sections. Similar to Bubach, but probably not so good fruit; more round and more prolific in plant growth. It has been planted as a general-purpose berry.

✓ JESSIE. Plant a strong, robust grower, similar to Sharpless. On moist soil it is a robust, healthy plant; long, stout fruit-stalks hold the fruit well up from the ground. Berries of the largest size; medium to dark red color all the way through; firm and solid, and of the most excellent quality; very few small berries, and none of the largest ones of irregular shape.

✓ LOVETT. Plants are perfect beauties, perfectly healthy, no rust; sends out plants profusely; if allowed, it will cover the entire row with fine plants. One of the best for main crop to fertilize Haverland and other good pistillate sorts.

✓ MARSHALL. An exceedingly handsome, high-colored, very large berry of extra-fine quality, ripening early. Plant very strong; with high culture produces heavy crops. The best early large variety.

✓ SHARPLESS. Very large, average specimens, under good cultivation, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; generally oblong, narrowing to the apex, irregular, often flattened; clear light red, with a smooth, shining surface; firm, sweet, with a delicious aroma. Vigorous, hardy and very productive when raised in hill with runners cut off.

✓ TENNESSEE. (P.) A grand, good berry of Haverland type. Vigorous plant, very productive of exceedingly bright, showy fruit. Size, quality and form very good. Succeeds well everywhere, and will undoubtedly be popular as a market variety.

✓ WILSON'S ALBANY. Medium to large; dark red; very hardy, vigorous and productive. The most widely known and universally successful Strawberry.

RASPBERRIES

Coming immediately after strawberries, when there is a dearth of other fresh fruits, Raspberries are equally desirable for planting in the garden for home use and in the field for market. They are easily cultivated. Beds seldom require renewing. Their season of ripening is long. The fruit bears transportation well, and, aside from the demand for it for immediate consumption, it brings highly remunerative prices for drying and canning.

Plant in good soil, and add manure to it freely from time to time. The hills should be not less than 4 feet apart each way, with two or three plants in a hill. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year, preserving not over six for fruiting. Surplus suckers take strength from the bearing plants. Should be cut away or hoed out frequently.

Class I—Red and Yellow Varieties

✓ CUTHERBERT (Queen of the Market). Large, conical; deep, rich crimson; firm, of excellent quality. A vigorous grower, entirely hardy and immensely productive. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

✓ COLUMBIAN. Fruit very large. Best berry for canning, retaining size, color and flavor. Long season of fruiting and high quality of late fruit. Fruit adheres to the stem, not dropping. Does not crumble in picking. Fine and excellent shipper. Wonderfully prolific, extremely vigorous and resisting drought. \$1.50 per doz., \$6 per 100.

✓ GOLDEN QUEEN. This variety is a seedling of the Cuthbert, but the color of the fruit is a rich golden yel-

low. The flavor is of the highest quality, pronounced by some superior to the old Brinckle's Orange, the finest flavored of all the Raspberries. In size equal to Cuthbert; immensely productive. The desire for a yellow Raspberry of high quality, combined with vigorous growth and perfect hardiness, is believed to be fully met in this variety. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

✓ HANSEL. Medium to large; color bright crimson flesh firm; quality best. Canes vigorous, entirely hardy and very productive. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

✓ MARLBORO. Moderately strong-growing plant. Productive of very large, bright scarlet berries, that are very firm and solid, and extremely early, and on this account is very profitable. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

RASPBERRIES—Continued

✓ RANCOCAS. A very early Raspberry, ripening ten days ahead of the Cuthbert. Bush hardy, vigorous and productive; good quality; good shipper; ripens its crop in ten days or two weeks. A very valuable market berry. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

✓ TURNER. A strong, healthy grower, hardy as an oak; very prolific, of general adaptability, and ripens early. Berries of medium size, bright crimson, very sweet and rich, but lacking in firmness. Desirable for the home garden. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

Class II—Blackcap Raspberries

✓ CUMBERLAND. The bush is hardy, a vigorous grower, and exceptionally productive. Fruit of uniform size, and larger than any known black Raspberry. Many specimens are from seven-eighths to fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. In quality it is equal to Gregg, ripening a few days earlier than that variety. It is very firm and a good shipper. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

✓ GREGG. Of good size; fine quality; very productive and hardy. It takes the same position among blackcaps as Cuthbert among the red sorts. No one can afford to be without it. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

KANSAS. Originated at Lawrence, Kansas, where it has proved itself to be the best of all blackcaps. Berries larger than Gregg, jet-black, almost free from bloom, juicy, and of excellent flavor, firm, and carries well. Canes very vigorous, hardy and exceedingly productive. Ripens a little ahead of Gregg. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

✓ OHIO. A very strong-growing, hardy sort; fruit nearly as large as Mammoth Cluster; more productive than any other variety, and one of the most if not the most valuable for market. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

Japanese Wineberry

The plant belongs to the Raspberry family, and forms a large, vigorous bush, the stems of which are thickly covered their length with purplish red hairs. The foliage is large, dark green above, silvery beneath. The fruit is borne in large clusters, and each berry is at first tightly enveloped by a large, hairy calyx, like a bur, which opens and turns back, exposing the showy fruit. The fruit is of medium size, changing in color from amber to bright crimson. The quality is fair and flavor brisk subacid. Canned or cooked for jelly, it is valuable. The bush is a most prolific bearer, continuing over a long season. Good for birds. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

BLACKBERRIES

This excellent and profitable fruit should be planted, for garden use, in rows 6 feet apart, with plants 4 feet apart in the rows; for market in rows 8 feet apart, with plants 3 feet apart in the rows. Give the plants the same cultivation as raspberries.

✓ AGAWAM. Ripens earlier than other kinds and has a flavor similar and equal to the wild berry; perfectly hardy. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

✓ ERIE. Very large and very early; perfectly hardy, a strong grower and great bearer, producing larger, sweeter berries, earlier in ripening than any other sort. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

✓ KITTATINNY. Large, black, sweet; soft when black; ripens gradually, like Lawton. One of the best, except in northern sections. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

✓ MINNEWASKA. One of the largest and most productive. Has been on trial for several years and has received most favorable reports from nearly all sections. Fruit glossy black, tender, juicy, sweet, with fine, aromatic flavor. Productive and hardy. One of the best for market and home garden; ripens early and hangs on the bush. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

✓ RATHBUN. The largest of all Blackberries. Plants hardy, vigorous, great bearers; fruit large, black, luscious, of the highest quality. \$1.50 per doz., \$6 per 100.



✓ WILSON'S EARLY. Large, sweet, fair-flavored; very productive; ripens up the fruit together, and is earlier than any other variety. Requires protection in some localities. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

✓ SNYDER. Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

✓ TAYLOR'S PROLIFIC. A variety of the greatest value. It is so extremely hardy as to have stood 30 degrees below zero unharmed. Berries large (nearly as large as Kittatinny) and of the highest quality. Canes of strong, spreading growth, and in productivity it is simply remarkable, equaling the Snyder, which it nearly doubles in size. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

✓ LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. The fruit is large, luscious and handsome. It has thus far proved a hardy, healthy, strong grower, and exceedingly productive. A superb fruit and should have a place in every garden. \$1.50 per doz., \$5 per 100. Running vines.

CURRANTS

Ripe just before strawberries are gone, continuing in prime order for several weeks. There is no more useful or productive fruit than the Currant, and it is among the easiest to cultivate.

Plant in rows 4 feet apart each way, if practicable. Light and air will do as much to enhance the value of Currant bushes as with other plants. Keep the ground mellow, free from weeds and in a good state of fertility, and prune freely every spring. Should the Currant worm appear dust a little white hellebore powder from a small, coarse bag over the bushes when the leaves are damp. In some instances it may be necessary to repeat this process, but the trouble and expense of exterminating the worms is trifling if the powder is applied as soon as the worms appear. See formulas, on page 18.

✓ **BLACK NAPLES.** Very large; black; rich, tender and excellent for jellies and wine. Very productive. \$2 per doz., \$8 per 100.

✓ **CHERRY.** Very large; deep red; rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive. \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100.

✓ **FAY'S PROLIFIC.** Originated in Chautauqua County, N.Y. Across between Cherry and Victoria. Of large size, fine flavor and claimed to be five times as prolific as the Cherry; a great acquisition. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

✓ **LA VERSAILLES.** Very large; red; bunch long; of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best, and should be in every collection; very productive. \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100.

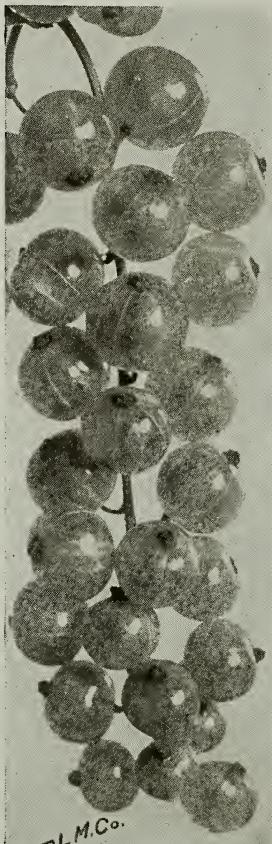
✓ **LEE'S POLIFIC Black.** A new English variety. The fruit is large and of superior quality. The bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable. \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100.

✓ **POMONA.** A red Currant of good size. Very productive, sweet; excellent. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

✓ **PERFECTION.** Awarded the Barry Gold Medal by the Western New York Horticultural Society because of its superior merit; the first fruit to achieve this distinction. It is a beautiful Currant; the color is a particularly bright red. Berry and bunch are larger than Fay's Prolific and the size is well maintained to the end of the bunch. A valuable feature is its long stem from the bush to the first berry, making it easy to pick without crushing the fruit. It is a great bearer, superior to any other large sort. Rich, mild, subacid, plenty of pulp with few seeds. Less acid and of better quality than any other large Currant in cultivation. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

✓ **VICTORIA.** A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than the others, and continuing in a fine condition for a long period. Bunches extremely long; berries of medium size; brilliant red and of the highest quality. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

✓ **WHITE GRAPE.** Very large; yellowish white; sweet, or very mild acid; excellent quality, and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Distinct from White Dutch, having a low, spreading habit and dark-green foliage. Very productive. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.



White Grape

✓ **CULTIVATION.** — See that the ground is well drained, naturally or otherwise; work it up fine and deep, and make it very rich with well-rotted barnyard manure. Locate the plants 8 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart. Spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crowns to be covered with 4 or 5 inches of mellow earth. Give the bed liberal dressings of manure at intervals and, except near the seashore, 3 pounds of salt per square yard early every spring. Do not cut for use until the plants have grown two seasons.

For Asparagus beetle use kerosene emulsion.

✓ **CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.** This variety is much superior in size and quality to any other, being remarkably tender and fine-flavored. Two-year roots, \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

✓ **PALMETTO.** Of Southern origin; has now been planted in all parts of the country, and reports indicate that it is equally well adapted for all sections. It is earlier, a better yielder, more even and regular in its growth, and in quality equal to that old favorite, Conover's Colossal. Two-year roots, \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

✓ **GIANT ARGENTEUIL.** This variety is largely grown in France, but has become adapted to our soil and climate. Is noted for its earliness, productiveness and immense size of stalks. Remarkably healthy. Two-year roots, \$2.00 per hundred, \$10.00 per 1,000.

RHUBARB or PIE PLANT

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep, and thus secure a more tender growth.

✓ **LINNAEUS.** Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ASPARAGUS

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables is among the easiest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for thirty years or more if it is properly attended to and well manured.

GOOSEBERRIES

This fruit is so useful for cooking, when green or ripe, and it may be canned with such facility that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively for both home use and market.

It requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant. The worm attacks the Gooseberry before the currant bushes, and should be closely watched as soon as the growth gets a few inches long. Dust or sprinkle the leaves with hellebore as soon as the first worm is discovered, or about May 10 to 12. These worms come three times during the season and should be closely watched during the summer.

- ✓ CHAUTAUQUA. A white Gooseberry, equaling the finest and largest varieties in size, beauty and quality, and excelling them all in vigor and yield. 2 years, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.
- ✓ CROWN BOB. Large, roundish, oval; red, hairy. Of first quality. \$2 per doz.
- ✓ DOWNING. Originated at Newburgh, N. Y. Fruit much larger than Houghton, roundish; light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy and very fine-flavored. Vigorous and productive. The most valuable American sort. \$1.50 per doz.
- ✓ HOUGHTON'S SEEDLING. A vigorous American sort. Very productive; free from mildew. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red; tender, sweet, and of a delicious flavor. \$1 per doz.
- ✓ INDUSTRY. Very large; red. Of fine quality and excellent flavor. New and very desirable, as it is the largest grown; size $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. \$2.50 per doz.
- ✓ MOUNTAIN SEEDLING. From Lebanon, N. Y. Very large, oval; brownish red, with long stalk; skin smooth, thick; flesh sweet. Strong, but a rather straggling grower. \$1.50 per doz.
- ✓ PEARL. The most prolific Gooseberry known; one bush produced 2,500 berries. It is free from mildew, and is much larger than the Downing. The color is light green, and quality first-class. Being thoroughly tested, we offer it as the best of its class yet grown. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.
- ✓ RED JACKET. This is claimed to be the best red Gooseberry in existence, with the best foliage, mildew-proof; fruit of the best and a splendid cropper; as large as the largest. Berry smooth, very prolific and hardy; quality the best. Exceptionally clean, healthy foliage, free from mildew, and will succeed under circumstances where the common sorts fail. 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.
- ✓ SMITH'S IMPROVED. From Vermont. Large, oval; light green, with bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good. Vigorous grower. \$1.50 per doz.
- ✓ WHITESMITH. Large, roundish, oval, yellowish white, slightly downy; of first quality; heavy bearer. A desirable variety for the home garden. Strong plants, 30 cts each, \$1 for 4, \$2 per doz.

MULBERRIES

- ✓ DOWNING'S EVERBEARING. The beauties of this as a lawn or street tree is quite enough to commend it; but in addition it yields an abundant supply of its large, refreshing berries for about three months. \$1.
- ✓ NEW AMERICAN. A new variety forming a very beautiful tree; exceedingly hardy and productive. Considered by good judges superior to the Downing. \$1.

✓ RUSSIAN. A very hardy, rapid-growing timber tree of great value, especially in the West. Introduced by the Mennonites; foliage abundant, and said to be very desirable in the culture of silkworms. Fruit of small size produced in great abundance. 50 cts.

NUTS

Walnut (*Juglans*)

- ✓ BLACK WALNUT (*J. nigra*). A native species, of large size and majestic form; foliage beautiful, being composed of from 13 to 17 leaflets. 75 cts. to \$1.
- ✓ BUTTERNUT (*J. cinerea*). A native tree of medium size, spreading head and grayish colored bark, bearing excellent nuts. 75 cts. to \$1.
- ✓ ENGLISH, or MADEIRA NUT. Handsome growing tree; large, thin-shelled, delicious nut. Very wholesome. 75 cts. to \$1.

Chestnut (*Castanea*)

- ✓ AMERICAN SWEET (*C. Americana*). The well-known native sort. A stately tree, with broader leaves than the European, producing smaller fruit. When in full bloom one of the handsomest trees. 75 cts. to \$1.
- ✓ JAPAN, or GIANT. Of the very many good things introduced from Japan, none are more worthy than this. The tree is decidedly ornamental, hardy and produc-
- tive; of dwarf habit, bearing extremely young. Nuts of enormous size and of better flavor than the Spanish Chestnut. \$1.
- ✓ NUMBO. The big Chestnut. Very hardy and productive, bears when very young. Large burs, extra-sized fruit of fine quality. Valuable. \$1 to \$1.50 each.
- ✓ PARAGON. Very sweet fruit, much larger than our common American Chestnut. Prolific bearer, and, like the Japanese variety, comes into bearing soon after transplanting. A profitable variety to plant. \$1 to \$1.50.
- ✓ SPANISH CHESTNUT. Is a handsome, round-headed tree, of rapid, spreading growth, that yields abundantly of large nuts of good quality; hence a desirable ornamental tree or profitable for market. \$1.

Filberts (*Corylus*)

AVELANA	\$.50
MACROCARPI . . . . .	.50
DES ANGLAIS . . . . .	.50
KOLURA . . . . .	.50

SPRAYING

The depredations of insects and ruination by mildew have become of so serious a nature to fruit raisers that much time, money and experiment have been expended in efforts to discover the best methods of battling with these pests. Spraying has been universally adopted as the best, in fact the only practical method of overcoming the ravages of these enemies of the fruit grower. We give below a few of the best formulas for practical use in the orchard and garden. We do not advise any of these mixtures to be applied to the *foliage* of peach and Japan plum, on account of injury.

FORMULAE

Bordeaux Mixture

Copper sulphate	4 lbs.
Quicklime	4 lbs.
Water	45 gals.

The copper sulphate must first be dissolved in the water, which should be done as follows: Place the copper sulphate in a coarse bag and suspend in the top of the water in an earthen or wooden vessel (do not use metal), until all the blue crystals are dissolved. Slake the lime in 3 or 4 gallons of water; stir well, and strain through a fine sieve or cheese-cloth into the spray barrel, which is half filled with water; then add the copper sulphate solution (also diluted to about half a barrel). Add sufficient water to make 45 gallons of solution, and it is ready for use.

To be used on all fungous diseases.

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate

Copper carbonate	5 ozs.
Ammonia (22 degrees Beaume)	3 pts.

Agitate until the copper is completely dissolved. This solution, if bottled up, will keep indefinitely, but should be diluted with 45 gallons of water before using. To be used on all fungous diseases, and is especially good for the last two or three sprayings for grapes.

Kerosene Emulsion

Hard soap	½ lb.
Boiling water (soft)	1 gal.
Kerosene	2 gals.

Dissolve the soap in the water; then, while hot, add the kerosene and agitate or churn the mixture rapidly for ten minutes or longer, until thoroughly mixed. In applying, use one part solution to 10 to 25 parts water, according to the insect. Use a strong solution for all scale insects. For insects which suck, such as plant lice, mealy bug, red spider, thrip, aphid, etc., use a weaker solution.

Hellebore

Use fresh white hellebore powder. When used in solution, 1 ounce of hellebore to 3 gallons of water. Stir well, and apply to currant and gooseberry bushes with a fine watering-pot, or spray with a whisk broom. The dry powder may be applied safely when dew is on the leaves. When using the powder, dust through cheese-cloth bags if you have no bellows made for the purpose.

Lime and Sulphur Mixture

Quicklime	20 lbs.
Fine sulphur flour	14 lbs.
Water	40 gals.

Start the lime slaking, add the sulphur with constant stirring and sufficient quantity of water to cover the whole. When the lime has slaked, add enough water to make 12 to 15 gallons and boil for one hour in the barrel with steam or in a kettle over a fire. Then strain into the pump barrel, dilute to make 40 gallons, and apply at once as a spray to dormant trees for San José; but is also the best treatment for pear psylla and leafcurl of peach. Must not be applied to the foliage.

The calendar shown on page 19 was prepared by the late Prof. E. G. Lodeman, of Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station. The most important points regarding sprays have been selected and arranged in such a manner that the grower can see at a glance what to apply and when to make the applications. The more-important insects and fungous enemies are also mentioned, so that a fairly clear understanding of the work can be obtained by examining the accompanying table. When making the applications advised, other enemies than those mentioned are also kept under control, for only the most serious ones could be named in so brief an outline. The directions given have been carefully compiled from the latest results obtained by leading authorities, and may be followed with safety.

For Rust on Strawberries

Use Bordeaux mixture or ammoniacal copper carbonate solution. Use the latter before the berries are picked, provided the leaves show rust; otherwise, not until the fruiting season is over.

For San José Scale

Trees should first be pruned, and badly infested parts cut back or removed. Spray the dormant trees either in fall or spring with lime and sulphur mixture or with one of the miscible oils (one part to 15 of water). The miscible oils are just coming into use, and are usually sold under trade names such as "Scalecide," "Kill-o-scale" and "Target Brand Scale Destroyer." They are recommended for ornamental trees and shrubs, but lime and sulphur mixture is used for orchards.

For Elm Leaf Beetle

Spray with arsenate of lead, preferably as soon as the leaves are fully expanded, to kill adult beetles and prevent their perforating the leaves. The real damage is done by the grubs, or larvæ, which feed on the under side, eating off the green portion of the leaf. Spray the under surface of the leaves early in June with the same material. Where the beetles are not abundant, the first spraying may be omitted.

Arsenate of Lead

Water	50 gals.
Arsenate of lead	3 lbs.

One of the best poisons for all leaf-eating insects. It makes a whitish coating, and adheres for a long time. No danger of burning. Is rapidly taking the place of Paris green, and can be used with Bordeaux mixture.

For Scurfy and Oyster Shell Scales

Spray with kerosene emulsion about June 5 to kill young before protected by armor or shell, which forms later.

Paris Green

Paris green	1 lb.
Quicklime	2 lbs.
Water	100 gals.

For codlin moth, tent caterpillar, canker worm, elm leaf beetle, or any leaf-eating insect. Lime prevents burning. Is commonly used in Bordeaux mixture for orchard spraying, in which case one-half pound of the poison is simply added to a barrel or 45 gallons of Bordeaux mixture.

Soap and Water Mixture

Common laundry soap	1 lb.
Water	2 gals. (pailful).

Cut the soap in thin slices, dissolve in hot water, dilute with cold water to the proper proportions and spray upon tender plants in foliage to kill aphid or plant-louse, red spider, etc. Potted plants can be dipped. One of the most convenient remedies for aphid on roses, and always at hand.

SPRAY CALENDAR

PLANT	First Application	Second Application	Third Application	Fourth Application	Fifth Application	Sixth Application
APPLE.....(Scab, codlin moth, bud moth)	When buds are swelling, copper sulphate solution. Lime and sulphur for San José scale.	Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux. For mouth, arsenites when leaf-buds open.	When blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and arsenites.	8 to 12 days later, Bordeaux and arsenites.		
CHEERY.....(Rot, aphis, slug)	As buds are breaking, Bordeaux; when aphis appears, roseine emulsion.	When fruit sets, Bordeaux. If slugs appear, dust leaves with air-slaked lime. Hellebore.	10 to 14 days later, if rot appears, Bordeaux. If worms persist, hellebore.	10 to 14 days later, ammoniacal copper carbonate.		
CURRENT.....(Mildew, worms)	At first sign of worms, hellebore.	10 days later, hellebore. If leaves mildew, Bordeaux.	10 to 14 days later, repeat third.	10 to 14 days later, ammoniacal copper carbonate. For worms, as above.		
GOOSEBERRY.....(Mildew, worms)	When leaves expand, Bordeaux. For worms, as above.	10 to 14 days later, Bordeaux.	as above.	10 to 14 days later, if any disease appears, Bordeaux.	10 to 14 days later, if any disease appears, Bordeaux.	10 to 14 days later, ammoniacal copper carbonate. Make later applications of this if necessary.
GRAPE.....(Fungous diseases, flea beetle)	In spring when buds swell, copper sulphate solution. Paris green for flea beetle.	When leaves are 1-1½ inches in diameter, Bordeaux. Paris green for larva of flea beetle.	When flowers have fallen, Bordeaux. Paris green for strength.	10 to 14 days later, Bordeaux.	5 to 10 days later, repeat fourth.	5 to 10 days later, repeat fourth if necessary.
PEACH, NECTARINE, APRICOT (Rot, mildew)	Before buds swell, copper sulphate solution. Lime and sulphur for San José scale.	Before flowers open, Bordeaux.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux.	10 to 14 days later, when fruit is nearly grown, ammonical copper carbonate.		
PEAR.....(Leaf blight, scab, psylla, codlin moth)	As buds are swelling, copper sulphate solution. Lime and sulphur mixture for psylla and scale.	Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux.	After blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and arsenites.	8 to 12 days later, repeat third.		
PLUM.....(Fungous diseases, curculio)	During first warm days of early spring, Bordeaux for black knot. When leaves are off in the fall, lime and sulphur for San José scale.	When buds are swelling, Bordeaux for black knot and other fungous diseases. During mid-winter, kerosene emulsion for plum scale.	When blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux. Begin to jar trees for curculio. Before buds start in spring, kerosene emulsion for plum scale.	10 to 14 days later, Bordeaux, for curculio every 2 to 4 days. For San José scale, kerosene emulsion for plum tree in spring and summer.	10 to 20 days later, Bordeaux.	10 to 20 days later, Bordeaux for black knot. Later applications may be necessary. To prevent leaf spot and fruit rot, use ammoniacal copper carbonale.
QUINCE.....(Leaf and fruit spot)	When blossom buds appear, Bordeaux.	When fruit sets, Bordeaux and arsenites.	During summer, if rust appears on leaves, Bordeaux.	Repeat second if necessary.	10 to 20 days later, Bordeaux.	10 to 20 days later, Bordeaux for black knot. When young plum scale insects first appear in summer, kerosene emulsion.
RASPBERRY.....{BLACKBERRY.....{GOOSEBERRY.....{ANTHRACNOSE, RUST)}	Before buds break, copper sulphate solution. Cut out badly diseased canes.				Orange or red rust is treated best by destroying entirely the affected plants.	
ROSE.....(Mildew, black spot, red spider, aphis)	For mildew, Bordeaux mixture.	For black spot, spray plants once a week with ammoniacal copper carbonate, using fine spray.	For red spider, spray plants twice a week with soap and water; Apply to under side of foliage.	For aphis, spray affected parts with soap and water when necessary.		



Note the way in which we move our large trees. The amount of dirt which is taken prevents disturbance of the roots, and they are sure to live



These two White Birches were planted by us two years ago on the estate of Charles E. Bedford, Greens Farms, Conn. They are just as thrifty as before they were moved

THE PLANTING OF LARGE TREES

The planting of large trees has been done more or less for years, but the result has not been altogether satisfactory. For the last few years the demand for large trees has been increasing, especially where one wishes immediate effect, so that for shade, screening and barren places it has made the demand for large trees much greater.

Those wishing large trees have generally bought them from the local contractor or whatever parties they could get to do the work, and the parties moving the same may have known nothing of the nature of the tree, the amount of roots or dirt needed to protect those roots and sustain the tree, but only of the size they were capable of handling; consequently the results have not always been satisfactory.

Before entering into this branch of the work we looked carefully into all the different appliances and machines for moving the large trees, and, after seeing the work of the different machines and watching the result of the transplanting, we found that the Ryder Machine is the best in every respect.

The secret of success in large tree moving is to move the tree as quickly as possible, with the proper amount of dirt on the roots, in proportion to the size of the tree. This our machine does, whether the earth is frozen or not. The tree is lifted with a large ball of dirt, so that the roots of the tree are not disturbed, neither are they exposed to the sun and wind. We have been moving trees for the past ten years with this machine and are now prepared to take up the work so as to assure success. There have been a number of tree-moving machines invented, but there is nothing that will take up and transplant, in the manner stated, as successfully as the Ryder machine. We are not the inventors of this machine, but have adopted this one, as we found it the best.

It is much easier and cheaper to remove the dirt from the roots, but it is not so successful. We are prepared to furnish estimates on moving or furnishing large trees. The price for moving or furnishing these trees varies from \$50 up, according to the size, location, how far they are to be moved, also the condition of the ground.



A stepping-stone walk, banked on both sides with shrubbery and hardy perennials. This makes a most artistic and pleasing effect

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

While most people appreciate well-arranged and well-kept grounds, large or small, many fail to realize that they can have equally fine grounds. They have had a few shrubs or roses, growing in the thick turf, with no attention given to pruning or cultivating. Under such circumstances good results cannot be expected.

Aside from the pleasure of having fine trees, shrubs, vines and flowers in the grounds surrounding a home, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of the place. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare and unkempt grounds and one surrounded by fine ornamentals invariably chooses the latter at a marked advance in price, because he sees that he will at once enjoy what it would otherwise take some years to secure. Sagacious men are led by a knowledge of these facts to plant fine trees and shrubs about vacant lots they are intending to put upon the market. Lots thus planted readily secure purchasers at good prices when bare grounds go begging for buyers.



The residence of Judge J. T. Marean, Greens Farms, Conn. Everything but the two large Elms have been planted within three years. The flower garden in the foreground is a continuous mass of bloom from May until frost, and is planted mostly with hardy perennials

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Do not make the mistake of planting at random over the grounds. The proper arrangement of trees, shrubs, vines, flowers, etc., about a place is a special branch of business which requires experience, taste and a love for such work. The perfect arrangement of these flowering plants, trees, shrubs and evergreens on your grounds, as well as their careful and proper planting, is a matter of prime importance to all who wish to secure results that will be permanent, pleasing to the eye and profitable.

We have had such a large demand for men capable of laying out grounds and setting out plants, etc., that we have arranged to attend to this branch of the business in a thorough and satisfactory manner, and are prepared to furnish our friends with the services of a competent landscape gardener, one who thoroughly understands his business and who uses judgment as well as good taste. Our terms for work in this department are reasonable and will be cheerfully furnished upon application. Frequently the wise selection and proper planning of landscape work saves to the customer more than the whole cost of the service. To all who entrust us with the arrangement of their grounds we guarantee the most artistic and pleasing effects. We supply only first-class nursery stock, and this, set out in a first-class manner, cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.

We grow Forest, Ornamental and Evergreen Trees and Shrubbery in very large quantities. Our stock of these covers many acres and numbers tens of thousands of trees of the most desirable varieties, as described herein. Our stock is so large that we can meet the wants of all planters, either in size, quality or quantity.

In the descriptions following we give the sizes some of the trees will attain. We also give a tentative price. This is for the ordinary nursery stock. We have a selected line of specimen trees that we will quote prices upon on application. We are the ones to decide what the price of our stock will be at all times.



A remodeled farmhouse owned by Victor Barnes, at New Canaan. The flower garden in the foreground is where the old tumbled-down barn used to stand

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES

ALDER, IMPERIAL CUT-LEAVED (*Alnus laciniaia imperialis*). A charming tree of stately, graceful growth, having large and deeply cut foliage; vigorous and hardy. One of the best lawn trees. 5 to 6 feet. \$1.50.

APPLE (*Pyrus*).

BECHTEL'S FLOWERING CRAB (*P. angustifolia*). One of the handsomest flowering trees in cultivation. Perfectly hardy, strong and free from disease, and covered in early spring with a profusion of double, rose-like, delicate pink flowers of exquisite perfume. Flowers when quite young. 50 cts.

CHINESE DOUBLE-FLOWERING (*P. spectabilis*). Double, white, fragrant flowers in clusters. May. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

FLORIBUNDA. Single flower, but borne in great profusion; beautiful carmine in bud, white when open. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

PARKMAN'S CRAB. Habit dwarf; a compact grower. Foliage dark green, remaining late on the tree; flowers very double, dark rose, and retain their color until they drop from the tree. A fine variety; a good specimen is prized in any location. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

ASH (*Fraxinus*).

EUROPEAN (*F. excelsior*). A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head, pinnate leaves and black buds. 10 to 12 feet. \$1.

AMERICAN WHITE. A native tree of large size, rapid growth and easy cultivation; leaves pinnate, pale green and handsome, changing in autumn to a mulberry tint. A very desirable tree, either for the avenue or lawn. 10 to 12 feet. \$1 to \$2.50.

ORNUS (Flowering Ash). Medium or low growth; foliage like that of the American Ash. Flowers in May and June, fringe-like, in large, drooping clusters at the ends of the branches. An attractive and valuable tree. \$1.

OAK-LEAVED (*F. quercifolia*). A hardy tree of fine habit; height and breadth from 20 to 30 feet; foliage simple and deeply lobed. A very fine lawn tree. \$1.

GOLDEN-BARKED. A distinct tree at all times, but

especially in winter, on account of its yellow bark and twisted branches. Very useful to give winter color to evergreen groups. \$2.

AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA (Tree of Heaven). From Japan. A lofty, rapid-growing tree, with long, elegant, feathery foliage, exempt from all diseases or insects. One of the most distinct of ornamental trees with pinnate foliage. Useful to produce tropical effects. Is sometimes cut off every spring, when the young shoots form a foliage mass of tropical richness. 75 cts.

BEECH (*Fagus*).

EUROPEAN (*F. sylvatica*). A beautiful tree, growing to a height of 60 to 80 feet. 5 to 6 feet, \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

PURPLE-LEAVED (*F. purpurea*). Discovered in a German forest. An elegant, vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet high; foliage deep purple, changing to crimson. Like all varieties of the Beech, this is difficult to transplant, hence small trees, 3 feet high, are preferable. \$1 to \$10.

AMERICAN. Grows to a large size, with compact form and smooth, light-colored bark; glossy, attractive foliage. One of the finest American trees. \$1 to \$2.

FERN-LEAVED. One of the finest Beeches. Compact and elegant habit, with finely cut foliage. \$1 to \$2.50.

CUT-LEAVED. Fine, erect, free-growing tree, with deeply cut leaves; of rare beauty and excellence. Forms a notable specimen on a lawn. \$2 to \$2.50.

RIVERS'. Differs from the ordinary Purple-leaved Beech by its compact, symmetrical habit of growth, and crimson foliage early in the spring, changing to a dark purple in summer. The finest of all purple-leaved trees. \$1.50 to \$5.

BIRCH (*Betula*).

EUROPEAN WHITE (*B. alba*). A fine tree of moderate size, with silvery bark and slender branches. \$1 to \$5.

PURPLE-LEAVED (*B. foliis purpureis*). A variety possessing the vigorous habit of the species, and having handsome, rich purple foliage. \$1.50 to \$3.



An effective Evergreen planting each side of the walk leading to the summer house of Charles Deifenthaler, New Canaan, Conn. This was a barren field three years ago

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

CARPINUS (*Hornbeam*).

AMERICANA (American Hornbeam). Our native species, very similar in growth to the beech, but inclined to grow in shrub form, and useful, therefore, as a hedge. Does well in any soil. \$1 to \$2.

BETULUS (European Hornbeam). A very slow grower, 12 to 15 feet. Foliage thick and well adapted for making a dense hedge. The best of the family. \$1 to \$2.

CATALPA.

SYRINGAEFOLIA. A native of the South. A rapid-growing, beautiful tree, with very large, heart-shaped leaves and pyramidal clusters of white and purple flowers late in July. 75 cts. to \$2.

SPECIOSA. A western type of this fine flowering tree, which is decidedly more hardy and finer in bloom than the common kind. It is becoming very popular, and is largely planted in the West. \$1 to 2.

BUNGEI. From China; of dwarf habit. Foliage large and glossy; a shy bloomer. It is usually grafted on high stems, but it can be grown in shrub form. \$1.50 to \$5.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM JAPONICUM. 40 to 50 feet. A new tree from Japan, of remarkable beauty; hardy, vigorous and rapid-growing, reaching the height of 100 feet in its native country; the leaves are heart-shaped, rosy purple in spring, and silvery beneath; bark smooth and red; flowers inconspicuous. One of the finest of Japanese trees introduced and worth cultivating. It prefers damp soils. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

CHERRY (*Cerasus*).

DWARF WHITE-FLOWERING (*C. humilis* fl. pl.). A variety of the Morello, with double white flowers. Both this and the succeeding are very ornamental. \$1 to \$1.50.

LARGE DOUBLE-FLOWERING (*C. flore alba pleno*). A variety of the Heart Cherry, with pretty double flowers. \$1 to \$1.50.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus*).

AMERICAN WHITE (*C. florida*). A native tree of fine form and beautiful foliage, growing from 20 to 25 feet high, producing white flowers 3 inches in diameter, early in the spring, before the leaves appear. A very desirable tree. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

RED-FLOWERING (*C. rubra*). Flowers suffused with bright red color, lasting long. This is one of the finest acquisitions. It has not the tint of the decaying flowers of the well-known White Dogwood, but a fresh, pronounced red, continuing with the flower from the beginning to the end of its bloom. Planted with the white species, the effect is unrivaled. \$1 to \$1.50.

ELMS (*Ulmus*).

AMERICAN WHITE (*U. Americana*). The noble, spreading, drooping tree of our own woods. One of the grandest and hardiest of park or street trees. \$1.25 to \$5.

ENGLISH (*U. campestris*). An erect, lofty tree, with rather small leaves. \$1 to \$6.

SCOTCH, or WYCH (*U. montana*). A fine, spreading tree of rapid growth; foliage large. \$1.

PURPLE-LEAVED. A striking variety with erect branches and purple leaves. \$1.50.

GYMNOCLADUS CANADENSIS. (Kentucky Coffee Tree). Forming a large, irregular, open specimen, with immense pinnate leaves and few twigs. Foliage bluish green. In June it bears large panicles of green flowers, followed by very long pods. Quite desirable. Does well in low, wet places, but requires close pruning when planted. \$1.

HORSE-CHESTNUT (*Aesculus*).

RED-FLOWERING (*A. rubicunda*). Not so rapid or so fine a grower as the white; foliage of a deep green and blooms later, with showy red flowers. \$2.

WHITE-FLOWERING (*A. Hippocastanum*). A very beautiful, well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring. 75 cts. to \$2.50.

DWARF HORSE-CHESTNUT. Large shrubs with glossy foliage and splendid spikes of blossoms; very showy and desirable. 75 cts. to \$1.

HOP TREE, or SHRUBBY TREFOIL.

PTELEA TRIFOLIATA. A large shrub or small tree of rapid growth and robust habit. Fruit winged and in clusters. Flowers in June. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

PTELEA TRIFOLIATA AUREA (Golden-leaved Hop Tree). Similar to preceding variety, but has golden yellow leaves. Strong grower and very desirable. 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

JUDAS TREE, or RED BUD, American (*Cercis Canadensis*). A small-growing tree, covered with delicate pink flowers before the leaves appear. 75 cts. to \$1.

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA. A large shrub or small tree, with foliage somewhat resembling that of the sumach. Purplish red on the new shoots, and producing large panicles of rather showy flowers in July. Foliage very brilliant in autumn. Very desirable. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

LABURNUM CYTISUS. Golden Chain. Bears long, pendant racemes of yellow flowers in June; showy and beautiful. Should be in every lawn. 75 cts. to \$1.

LARCH, EUROPEAN, (*Larix Europaea*). An excellent, rapid-growing pyramidal tree; also valuable for timber. Small branches drooping gracefully. 50 cts. to \$2.

LINDEN (*Tilia*).

AMERICAN (*T. Americana*). A rapid-growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers. 75 cts. to \$2.50.

EUROPEAN (*T. Europaea*). A very fine pyramidal tree with large leaves and fragrant flowers. 75 cts. to \$2.50.

WHITE, or SILVER-LEAVED (*T. argentea*). A handsome, vigorous-growing tree; large leaves, whitish on the underside, presenting a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind. One of the best. \$1 to \$3.

LIQUIDAM-BAR STYRACI-FLUA (Sweet Gum Tree). A stately tree, with dark green, star-like leaves and cork bark. Its form is broad and pyramidal, and adapted for streets and avenues; its leaves in the spring emit a refreshing fragrance and assume in autumn rich tints of yellow and red. It is one of the most desirable trees. It should be transplanted when not too large. \$1 to \$1.50.

MAGNOLIA. One of the most beautiful species of flowering trees. Being difficult to transplant, small trees, 3 to 4 feet high, are preferable.

ALEXANDRINA. Medium size. A choice variety, producing a profusion of large, light pink flowers early in May. \$2 to \$3.

ACUMINATA (Cucumber Tree). A beautiful pyramidal-growing native species, growing to the height of 60 or 70 feet, with large, glossy leaves; flowers yellow, tinted with bluish purple. \$1 to \$2.50.

CONSPICUA (Chinese White). Tree of medium size and shrub-like growth. Flowers are large, pure white, very numerous, and appear before the leaves. \$2 to \$3.

GLAUCA Known as the New Jersey Magnolia, though it is found wild in Massachusetts. It expands its fragrant white flowers in June, later than the other varieties. It grows in bush form, and is irregular in shape. In sheltered spots its glossy leaves are almost evergreen. It grows equally well in moist or dry soils, and is a beautiful native plant. \$1 to \$2.50.

LENNEI (Lenne's Magnolia). Recently introduced;

foliage large; flowers dark purple, and although not a symmetrical grower, a superb variety. \$2 to \$3.

MACROPHYLLA (Great-leaved Magnolia). Makes a tree of good size. Its leaves are immense in growth. Its flowers, the largest of any flowering American tree, are produced in June, and are white and fragrant. A very tropical-looking tree, but seldom established in New England. \$1 to \$2.

NORBERTIANA (Norbert's Magnolia). Tree a fine, regular grower; foliage fine; flowers very large, white and purple. One of the best. \$2 to \$3.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA (Soulange's Magnolia). A French hybrid; a rather irregular grower; foliage large, glossy and massive; flowers very large, 3 to 5 inches in diameter, white and purple. Very effective. \$2 to \$3.

SPECIOSA (Showy-flowering Magnolia). A good grower; tree generally round-headed and of fine form; flowers are a little smaller, and of a lighter color than those of Soulangeana, and produced in wonderful profusion. This is one of the best varieties. \$2 to \$3.

TRIPETALA (Umbrella Tree). Of medium size, with immense leaves and white flowers nearly 6 inches across. Flowers in June. Entirely hardy and vigorous. \$1 to \$2.

MAPLE (*Acer*).

ASH-LEAVED (*A. Negundo* *fraxinifolium*). A fine rapid-growing variety, with handsome light green pinnated foliage and spreading head; very hardy. \$1 to \$1.50.

NORWAY (*A. platanoides*). A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green, shining foliage, and its vigorous growth render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns. 75 cts. to \$10, according to size; liberal discount by the 100.

PURPLE-LEAVED-SYCAMORE (*A. purpurea*). A strong, rapid grower; foliage deep green on upper surface and purplish red underneath. Produces a fine effect when grouped with other trees or alone. 75 cts. to \$3.

SCARLET (*A. rubrum*). A native tree of medium size, producing deep red blossoms before the leaves appear. In autumn the leaves change to a brilliant scarlet, rendering the tree very effective. \$1 to \$3.

SUGAR, or ROCK (*A. saccharinum*) The well-known native variety, valuable both for the production of sugar and as an ornament in lining unpaved streets and avenues. A stately form and fine, rich foliage render it justly popular as a shade tree. 75 cts. to \$10, according to size; liberal discount by the 100.

SYCAMORE. A large, noble variety, with spacious head and deep green foliage. A fair grower and very desirable as a shade tree. 75 cts. to \$5.

SILVER (*A. dasycarpum*). The Maple is a favorite everywhere, and none of its species grows so fast as this. 75 cts. to \$2.

WIER'S CUT-LEAVED. This is a tree of great beauty. Graceful and of rapid growth, with finely cut foliage. \$1 to \$5.

REITENBACH. The best of all purple Maples. The



Norway Maple



An artistic vegetable garden, bordered with flowers, at the farmhouse of Tyler L. Redfield, Greenwich, Conn.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

foliage, a gorgeous blood-color in May, becomes permanent red. \$1 to \$2.

SCHWEDELRI. Crimson in May, fading to bronze. \$1 to \$2.

STRIATUM (Striped-bark Maple). This charming little native tree is most beautiful. 75 cts. to \$1.

MOUNTAIN ASH, European (*Pyrus Aucuparia*). A fine tree, dense and regular. Covered all summer with great clusters of scarlet berries. 50 cts. to \$1. It has a great affinity for the scale.

PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS. A magnificent tropical-looking tree from Japan. Of extremely rapid growth, and surpassing all others in size of leaves, which are 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Blossoms trumpet-shaped, formed in large, upright panicles in May. 75 cts. to \$1.

PEACH (*Prunus*).

DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERING (*P. flora rosea plena*). Flowers pale rose-color, double, produced in great abundance and very handsome. 50 cts.

DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING (*P. flora alba plena*). Very ornamental, pure white flowers; hardy. 50 cts.

POPLAR (*Populus*).

BOLLEANA. Pyramidal habit; rapid growth; leaves as white as snow on the under side. The best of all Poplars. 50 cts. to \$1, according to size.

CAROLINA. A vigorous, healthy, native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal in form, with large glossy leaves. Valuable for park or street planting. Free from insects and will endure the coal smoke and gas of cities. 50 cts to \$3, according to size.

GOLDEN. A golden-foliaged form. Very constant, and valuable for color contrast in planting. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

LOMBARDY (*P. fastigiata*). Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form. Very desirable in large grounds and along roads to break the average height and forms of other trees. 50 cts. to \$3, according to size.

SILVER-LEAVED (*P. alba*). A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and spreading habit; leaves large, dark rich green above and white as snow beneath. 50 cts. to \$2, according to size.

PLATANUS ORIENTALIS. (Oriental Plane Tree). This tree is becoming a favorite for street-planting pur-

poses, as it is a rapid grower, and not affected by the air of cities nor by insects. Its foliage is handsome, and the tree has an upright, clean growth. \$1 to \$2.

PYRUS ARBUTIFOLIA (Syn., *Sorbus arbutifolia*, Red Chokeberry). Large shrub or small tree, beautiful either in flower or fruit. The flowers grow in large corymbs and are followed by a profusion of small red berries. 75 cts.

OAK (*Quercus*).

ALBA (White Oak). This genus is well known as containing some of the largest trees. The White Oak is the noblest tree of our forests. \$1 to \$2.

RUBRA (Red American Oak). Tall and spreading; purplish red autumnal tints. A noble tree. \$1 to \$2.

CUCULLATA (Curled Pyramidal Oak). Leaves curled at the edges; very rare. \$2.

COCINEA (Scarlet Oak). Tall, with deeply cut leaves; scarlet autumnal tints. \$1 to \$5.

PALUSTRIS (Pin Oak). A tall, symmetrical, pyramidal tree of rapid growth, with branches drooping below the horizontal line; bright, glossy foliage and very ornamental. \$1 to \$5.

ROBUR (English Oak). The Royal Oak of England. A well-known tree of spreading, slow growth. \$1 to \$2.50.

CONCORDIA (Golden Oak). Rare, and conspicuously beautiful, because of its bright yellow foliage; very fine. \$2 to \$5.

RHUS TYPHINA (Staghorn Sumac). A beautiful velvety species of the Sumac, growing to a height of 30 feet. Leaves turn a brilliant red in fall and the crimson fruit clusters make it a conspicuous feature in the shrubby border. Of easy culture, growing well in the driest soils. 50 cts. to \$1.

ROBINIA PSEUDACACIA (Yellow Locust). The Robinias are medium-sized trees, growing very rapidly, and possessing a soft and graceful foliage of a refreshing tint of light green. The white pea-blossom flowers are very abundant and fragrant, and grow in racemes; they are generally armed with thorns. 75 cts. to \$1.

SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA (Maidenhair Tree). One of the most beautiful of lawn trees. A native of Japan. 75 cts. to \$2.

SOPHORA JAPONICA. This tree has compound leaves of rich glossy green, which resemble those of the



Large Evergreen Trees planted at the residence of O. G. Jennings, Southport, Conn. These were all moved with a ball of earth, and not one has died

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

bay tree. Its blossoms are borne in long clusters, of a rich creamy color. For a lawn, this is a really perfect tree. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

TAXODIUM DISTICHUM (Southern Cypress). Growth medium; foliage late, in loose, airy tufts, delicate and feathery, and of a cheerful, bright green tint. 75 cts. to \$1.

THORN (*Crataegus*).

DOUBLE SCARLET (*C. coccinea fl. pl.*). Flowers deep crimson, with scarlet shade; very double. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

DOUBLE WHITE (*C. alba fl. pl.*). Has small, double white flowers. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

TULIP TREE.

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA. A magnificent native

tree, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and beautiful tulip-like flowers. \$1 to \$2.

WILLOW (*Salix*).

LAUREL-LEAVED. Vigorous growth. Shining, large, laurel-like leaves. Excellent for lawn or street; grows readily in moist soils. A choice and somewhat neglected tree. 50 cts. to \$1.

GOLDEN. A showy variety, with golden bark of high color, making it very conspicuous during winter. It is a most handsome tree all season. 50 cts. to \$1.

BABYLONICA. Our common and well-known Weeping Willow. 50 cts. to \$1.

YELLOW-WOOD (*Virgilia lutea*). One of the finest of American trees, resembling the Robinias, with long racemes of white, sweet-scented flowers in June. 75 cts. to \$1.50.



These Pin Oaks were all moved with a ball of earth and planted three years ago along the driveway leading to the residence of Miss Catharine Bliss, New Canaan, Conn.

JAPAN MAPLES

The Japan Maples are so distinct in size, foliage and growth that we place them in a group by themselves for convenience of reference. They are an exceedingly beautiful and interesting class of trees, and have proved to be quite hardy. Their dwarf habit and handsome foliage fit them for a place on even the smallest lawn, either as single specimens or as groups. The species above illustrated is growing but a short distance from our nurseries, from which it was planted a few years ago.

The growing popularity of these truly beautiful trees has caused us to import direct from Japan a large quantity of the most desirable varieties, which we can offer in large or small quantities and at prices within the reach of all.

ACER JAPONICUM AUREUM (Golden-leaved Japan Maple). A beautiful variety, with bright golden foliage, quite translucent.

POLYMORPHUM (Variable Japan Maple). This is the normal form or type of the varieties that follow. The growth is slow and shrubby; foliage small, deeply five-lobed, but often assuming a variety of forms and color, and taking on a lovely dark crimson in autumn. A beautiful and valuable small-sized tree.

P. ATROPURPUREUM (Dark Purple-leaved Japan Maple). Dwarf, shrubby growth; foliage dark purple and deeply cut. One of the most useful and ornamental of the Japan Maples.

P. DISSECTUM ATROPURPUREUM (Cut-leaved Purple Japan Maple). Foliage of a beautiful rose-color when young, changing to a deep purple as it grows older; the leaves are deeply and delicately cut, giving them an elegant fern-like appearance. The young growth is

long, slender and pendulous, and of a deep crimson hue; it is of dwarf habit, and in all respects a most charming little tree for the home grounds.

P. DISSECTUM ROSEA CINCTA (Cut-leaved Variegated Japan Maple). Habit much like the preceding, but even more delicately formed; foliage deeply and finely cut, resembling lace-work. Young growth handsomely variegated with white, yellow, rose and green; a beautiful and delicate-looking plant, but hardy, and a valuable acquisition.

P. SANGUINEUM (Blood-leaved Japan Maple). Dwarf, rounded form, with deeply lobed, serrated leaves of a deep reddish crimson in June. A charming variety, and deserving of wider cultivation; one of the best for general use.

P. ATROPURPUREUM NIGRA. Dark purple-leaved; holding the dark color all the summer; the best variety, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. \$2.50 to \$5 each.



Cut-Leaved Japan Maple

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES

Weeping trees in the several varieties in which they are grown are very interesting and beautiful, and a great ornament to the lawn or home grounds. They should be planted in the open lawn, where they can develop to perfection their natural shape, which in each variety is of a different type, and in which position their gracefulness and beauty is brought out to the best advantage. Weeping trees need but little trimming, unless to thin the branches when necessary, and their care otherwise is the same as that of other deciduous trees of similar characteristics.

ASH, EUROPEAN WEEPING (*Fraxinus excelsior pendula*). The common, well-known sort. One of the finest lawn and arbor trees, covering a great space and growing very rapidly. \$1 to \$2.

BEECH, WEEPING (*Fagus pendula*). A native of Belgium. A fine, vigorous and beautiful tree, attaining a large size; though ungainly in appearance when divested of its leaves, it is extremely graceful when covered with its rich, luxuriant foliage. \$1.50 to \$5.

BIRCH (*Betula*).

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING (*B. pendula laciniatum*). Ex-

tremely vigorous and hardy. Mr. Scott, in his "Suburban Home Grounds," says of it: "No engraving can do it justice; like the palm tree of the tropics, it must be seen in motion, swaying in the lightest breeze, its leaves trembling in the heated summer air, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun, to enable us to form a true impression of its character." \$1 to \$3, according to size.

YOUNG'S WEEPING (*B. Youngii*). Originated near Milford, England, where it was found trailing upon the ground. Grafted into stems of some height, it forms

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

pendulous heads, drooping to the ground in fine, thread-like shoots; very beautiful. \$1.50 to \$2.

CHERRY (*Cerasus*).

EVER-FLOWERING WEEPING (*C. semperflorens*). A very fine, drooping variety, with beautiful, globular head, that bears flowers and fruit all summer. \$1 to \$2.

JAPAN WEEPING ROSE-FLOWERING (*C. rosea pendula*). New Japanese variety. Graceful habit, having double, rose-colored flowers. One of the finest small ornamental trees. \$1.50 to \$2.

D O G W O O D , W E E P I N G (*Cornus florida pendula*). This new and very beautiful weeping tree has all the good qualities of the common Dogwood, with a perfectly drooping habit, and the upright leading stem of the Weeping Beech. Few weeping trees have so many good qualities. \$1.50.

ELM, CAMPEDOWN WEEPING (*Ulmus*). A vigorous grower, and forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. Leaves large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure; very desirable, \$1.50.

LINDEN, or LIME TREE, WHITE-LEAVED WEEPING (*Tilia alba pendula*). A fine tree, with large leaves and drooping branches. \$1.50.

MOUNTAIN ASH, WEEPING (*Sorbus aucuparia pendula*). A beautiful tree, with straggling, weeping branches. Makes a fine tree for the lawn. \$1.

M U L B E R R Y , T E A S ' WEEPING RUSSIAN. A weeping variety of the now well-known Russian Mulberry. Perfectly hardy in summer and winter; withstands extreme heat and cold, and grows naturally in a very graceful form. \$1 to \$2.

POPLAR, LARGE-LEAVED WEEPING (*Populus grandidentata pendula*). A variety having, when grafted standard high, long, slender branches like cords, which droop very gracefully; foliage large, dark, shining green, and deeply serrated. \$1

WILLOW (*Salix*) KILMARNOCK WEEPING (*S. caprea pendula*). An exceedingly graceful tree, with large, glossy leaves; very hardy. \$1.

WEEPING (*S. Babylonica*). The well-known common Weeping Willow. 50 cts. to \$1.



A specimen Weeping Beech. This is considered the most beautiful of all the weeping trees



A group of Mugho Pines, with Blue Spruce as a background. This planting is within forty feet of the Long Island shore

EVERGREEN TREES

Evergreens are the most satisfactory trees that can be planted, as they produce a good effect all the year. In the summer the new growth is a different color from the old needles and makes a contrast that is most pleasing to the eye. Month by month there is a change going on. In the winter, when the branches are covered with snow and so producing a weeping effect, they are again beautiful.

When you visit your country home of a cold winter's day and, looking from your window, you see all the deciduous trees without foliage, sleeping, as it were, preparing for the coming spring, when they will burst forth into beauty, you see the Evergreens standing with their beautiful, rich coloring as a living welcome to you, and showing you that they are doing their part in making your home attractive.

Care must be taken in placing these trees where they will show to the best advantage and, at the same time, not make the house appear dismal.

Find out the size to which these trees will eventually grow, and also bear in mind that all Evergreens will bear pruning. We have endeavored to give in the following list a full description of the varieties that we know will do well within seventy-five miles from New York City. We experiment every year with the new varieties and are compelled to discard a number of the choicest varieties, as they are not suitable to our climate.

Evergreens do best in a well-drained soil. Do not neglect them after planting, as no tree will respond quicker to good care than the Evergreen.

The sap of most Evergreens being of resinous nature is not as active in the early spring as that of the deciduous trees and, as a rule, all conifers can be planted later in the spring and earlier in the fall.

We do not recommend August planting, unless the conditions are all right and you intend to care for them in the proper manner.

We also recommend putting a mulch around the base of newly planted Evergreens to prevent the frost from getting below the root line and drying them out in the month of March. If your trees turn yellow and do not look healthy, sprinkle about one pint of nitrate of soda about three or four feet around the roots. If you have only a few trees good hen manure will answer the purpose.



A specimen Umbrella Pine in the foreground, with Blue Larch and White Spruce in the background

EVERGREEN TREES—Continued

ARBORVITAE.

AMERICAN (*Thuya occidentalis*). This is one of the very finest evergreens for single planting or for hedges. It is very hardy, and if set at the proper time with care, and without undue exposure, it may be relied upon to live. It bears shearing better than any other variety, and may be made a very beautiful and dense hedge or screen to divide grounds, or for any purpose where it is not required to resist cattle or other animals. 40 to 60 feet, 35 cts. to \$2, according to size.

ELLWANGERIANA (Ellwanger's Arborvitae). Dwarf, compact; leaves short, stiff, sharp-pointed, projecting outward, bristle-like. A curious and valuable form. \$1 to \$2.

GEORGE PEABODY. Of dwarf, compact growth; foliage bright golden color, which it retains throughout the summer. The best golden variety. 20 to 30 feet, \$1 to \$2.

GLOBE. Dwarf, dense; round head, oval form, very dwarf; requires no shearing. 50 cts. to \$2.

HOVEYI (Hovey's Arborvitae). Slow growth, pyramidal form, golden green tinge. Most ornamental of the American Arborvitae. \$1 to \$2.

HEATH-LEAVED AMERICAN (*T. occidentalis ericoides*). A remarkable and beautiful little evergreen shrub, with heath-like leaves; very dwarf, compact. 75 cts. to \$1.

PYRAMIDALIS. An exceedingly beautiful, bright variety, resembling the Irish Juniper in form; foliage deep green; color well retained in winter; perfectly hardy. 75 cts. to \$2.

SIBERIAN (*T. Sibirica*). One of the best of the genus for this country. Exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal. Makes an elegant lawn tree. 75 cts. to \$2.

THOM THUMB. Similar to the Heath-leaved, but more desirable. Remarkable for slow, compact growth; valuable for planting in cemeteries and small places where large trees are not admissible. \$1 to \$2.

BIOTA.

ORIENTALIS (Eastern Cedar). Pyramidal and close. These little trees are exceedingly effective, and are just the thing about the edges of groups of larger kinds of conifers. 50 cts. to \$1.

AUREA. Golden foliage, of great beauty. A charming little tree. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

ELEGANTISSIMA. New; pyramidal; golden bronze. The finest of this habit. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

CEDARS.

MOUNT ATLAS CEDAR (*Cedrus Atlantica glauca*). An open pyramidal tree; grows 80 feet high; the needles are short and stiff, of handsome color; one of the most picturesque trees we have, and very hardy. \$2.50 to \$5.

AMERICAN RED CEDAR (*Juniperus Virginiana*). A native tree, growing in many forms; the conical form of the Lombardy Poplar shape is the most attractive; a very hardy tree, and they grow well on poor soil. We have these trees from 3 feet to 30 feet high, costing from \$1 to \$100.

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA (Lawson's Cypress). A very handsome tree of graceful habit, and with delicate, feathery, bluish green foliage. Needs slight protection. \$1 to \$2.

JUNIPERS.

HIBERNICA (Irish Juniper). Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage. A pretty little tree or shrub. Severe winters sometimes brown it on one side. 75 cts. to \$1.

SABINA (Common Savin Juniper). Low, trailing habit, and fine for massing. 75 cts. to \$1.

SQUAMATA. From the Himalayas. Low, spreading habit. Suitable for rockwork. \$1 to \$1.50.

SUECICA (Swedish Juniper). Another of the peculiar formal varieties so helpful in architectural planting. This variety, however, is less stiff and precise in growth than the preceding, being rather more straggling in habit, with a peculiar yellowish glaucous foliage. \$1 to \$2.50.

SINENSIS ARGENTEA VARIEGATA. Very dense, bluish-green foliage interspersed with silvery white. A very attractive medium-sized evergreen; one of the best of the Junipers in growth and appearance. Extremely hardy and suitable for seashore planting; will grow where most other varieties fail. \$2 to \$5.

CANADENSIS AUREA (Golden Canadian Juniper). Differs from the type in having its entire growth of a bright yellow, which changes to a deep bronzy yellow in winter. \$1 to \$2.

SABINA PROCUMBENS, OR PROSTRATA. A low-growing prostrate, spreading shrub, branching close to the ground. Foliage deep, dark green. \$1 to \$2.

COMMUNIS ERECTA. The common Juniper of northern Europe, attaining in its native habitat a height ranging from 3 to 20 feet. Foliage grayish green. Quite useful in formal work. \$1 to \$3.



An effective planting of Evergreens planted on a barren hillside twenty-five years ago. The different shades of green give a most pleasing effect in summer, and are also most effective in winter

EVERGREEN TREES—Continued

CHINENSIS PROCUMBENS. Quite prostrate, creeping over considerable space, fine for rocks, walls and dry places. \$1 to \$3.

RIGIDA. Very dense and ornamental; low growing. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

FIR (*Abies*).

NORDMAN'S SILVER FIR. One of the richest and handsomest evergreens for ornamental planting ever introduced. Color of the foliage is an intense dark, glaucous green, silvered underneath and forms strong contrast with the lighter shades of other evergreens. The branches are horizontal, rigid and densely clothed with foliage. Needs plenty of room for full development. \$1 to \$10.

BALSAM, or AMERICAN SILVER FIR. A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form, even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath. It emits a pleasant odor. 40 to 60 feet, 50 cts. to \$1. **PINE (*Pinus*).**

AUSTRIAN, or BLACK (*P. austriaca*). A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid. Valuable for this country. Will grow 75 to 100 feet. \$1 to \$4, according to size.

SCOTCH (*P. sylvestris*). A fine, robust, rapidly growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silver-green foliage. Grows 75 to 100 feet. \$1 to \$4.

SWISS STONE (*P. Cembra*). A handsome hardy species from central Europe and northern Asia, with a regular conical outline, deep green foliage and compact growth. In cultivation with us, it is only a small or medium-sized tree, although in its native habitat it attains a height of 100 feet. Unlike many other Pines, it retains its branches to the ground and is always one of the choicest specimens for ornamental use. \$1 to \$2.

HIMALAYAN, or BHOTAN (*P. excelsa*). One of the most elegant evergreens, but unfortunately is liable to blight in some soils. The branches are disposed in regular whorls, with long, slender, drooping, glaucous green

leaves. It is a native of the Himalaya Mountains, growing at high elevations, and is quite hardy here. Attains a height of from 50 to 100 feet. \$1 to \$5.

MOUNTAIN (*P. montana*; syn., *P. Mugho*, *P. Pumilio*, etc.). This dwarf species is of the very greatest importance to the landscape-gardener, owing to the extreme hardiness, dark, somber green color, low-spreading growth, adaptation to rough soils, etc. It is a native of the sub-alpine districts of central Europe, where it grows either as a straggling bush of 5 feet or a small dense tree of 15 feet. \$1 to \$10.

WHITE (*P. Strobus*). The most ornamental of all our native Pines. Foliage light, delicate or silvery green. Flourishes in the poorest soils. Will grow from 75 to 125 feet. \$1 to \$5.

UMBRELLA PINE (*Sciadopitys verticillata*). Grows 100 feet high. Perfectly upright trunk, with horizontal branches, bearing whorls of shining green, very broad, flat needles, lined with white on the under side. These needles, by their remarkable size and still more remarkable arrangement in umbrella-like tufts, and their leathery texture, give this tree the most unique and elegant appearance of any known conifer. It is of slow growth at first, but makes, finally, a large tree. Very hardy. \$1.50 to \$5.

TABLE PINE (*Densiiflora Tanyosho*). Good for lawn planting, with thick umbrella-like form. \$1 to \$5.

WEEPING JAPAN PINE. A good hardy weeping evergreen. \$1.50 to \$3.

KOREAN PINE. Has long needles; does well in cold climate; blue color. \$1.50 to \$5.

RETINOSPORA (Japan Cypress).

This is a most-interesting class of evergreens, many of them being of dwarf habit and particularly adapted to small places.

PLUMOSA. An exceedingly handsome, small evergreen from Japan, with feathery, light green foliage. \$1 to \$5.

EVERGREEN TREES—Continued

PLUMOSA AUREA. Like the preceding, a plant of great beauty. Soft, plume-like foliage, of a golden color; close and compact habit. Should be in every amateur collection. \$1 to \$3.

PLUMOSA ARGENTEA (Silver Plume-like Retinopora). Silver-tipped foliage. \$1 to \$1.50.

SQUARROSA. A tree of small size, with graceful, drooping branches and glaucous green foliage. \$1 to \$5.

FILIFERA (Thread-branched Retinopora). Beautiful tree of elegant form, and slender, drooping branches; bright green foliage, very delicate and pretty. \$1 to \$2.50.

OBTUSA NANA AUREA (Golden Dwarf Obtuse Retinopora). Rich bronze-yellow leaves. \$1 to \$2.

PISIFERA (Pea-fruited Retinopora). Beautiful tree, with delicate branches and fine, feathery foliage. \$1.50 to \$3.

PISIFERA NANA VARIEGATA (Dwarf Variegated Japan Cypress). A dense shrub of dense growth, having a bluish gray appearance; a portion of the branches are a pale yellow color. \$1 to \$1.50.

SQUARROSA VEITCHII. Of a low, dense growth, often forming large bushes with well-defined outlines. The foliage is of a light glaucous green, suffused with a tint of almost silvery whiteness, which gives the plant a very soft and beautiful silvery blue appearance. \$1 to \$3.

OBTUSA NANA. A small tree or bush that retains its rich, deep green color and glossy sheen, and striking individuality in form and appearance. When well grown it is a handsome ornament to the lawn. \$1 to \$2.

SQUARROSA VEITCHII SULFUREA. A form of Squarrosa with yellow foliage; very distinct and pleasing. \$1.

FILIFERA AUREA (Golden Thread-branched Cypress). The foliage of which is a bright golden color, and the growth somewhat dwarf. Valuable for its striking color. \$1.50 to \$5.

HEMLOCK (*Tsuga*).

There is no better evergreen than the Hemlock for a specimen tree, for clump, for hedges or for an undergrowth in the woods. There is no better combination than a planting of White Birch, Hemlock and White Dogwood, with an occasional visitor of Pink Dogwood or Judas tree.

HEMLOCK (*A. Canadensis*). An elegant pyramidal tree, with drooping branches and delicate, dark foliage, like that of the yew; distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree, and makes a highly ornamental hedge. Will grow in shade. 50 cts. to \$5.

SPRUCE (*Picea*).

NORWAY (*excelsa*). A lofty, elegant tree, of perfect pyramidal habit; remarkably elegant and rich, and, as it gets age, has fine, graceful, pendulous branches. It is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. Grows 75 to 100 feet. 50 cts. to \$5, according to size.

If your Spruce trees are attacked with a gall or blister,

spray with Scalecide early in April. Gallon Scalecide to gallon of water.

WEEPING NORWAY (*excelsa inverta*). A remarkably drooping form of the above species, with the branches hanging closely to the body of the tree. The leaves are slightly larger and of a brighter green than the type. It is quite as hardy as the above and worthy a place in collections of such odd sorts. \$1 to \$2.

PYRAMIDAL (*pyramidalis*). A very remarkable variety, strictly upright in its growth, and resembling the Lombardy Poplar in habit; in fact, the arrangement of its branches is exactly the reverse of those on the type. It is hardy, easily grown, and increases rapidly in size. \$1 to \$2.

WHITE. A native tree of medium size, varying in height from 25 to 50 feet; of pyramidal form. Foliage silvery gray, and bark light-colored. Very hardy and valuable. \$1 to \$3.

DOUGLAS (*A. Douglasii*). Indigenous to Colorado. Of rapid growth and conical form; foliage delicate green; glaucous underneath; hardy and easily grown. Grows 200 feet high. \$1 to \$5.

COLORADO BLUE (*pungens*). This noble tree is a native of the Rocky Mountains, and is unquestionably one of the finest evergreens. Foliage steel-blue or sage-color, in marked contrast to the green of other trees. One of the hardiest and most beautiful of all the species. Grows 100 to 150 feet high. \$1 to \$5.

KOSTER'S BLUE. A selected strain from the bluest tints of the Colorado Blue Spruce. This tree is propagated by grafting, to preserve the true type, making it much more expensive than seedling trees. When young the leader, or top shoot, often requires attention to make it grow straight. One of the most attractive conifers ever introduced. It holds its deep color throughout the year. Price of tree, according to height and shape, from \$1 to \$50.

COMPACT (*excelsa compacta*). Dense and distinct; foliage light green. Particularly beautiful when the new growth starts in spring. \$1 to \$2.

ALCOCK'S SPRUCE. One of the finest representatives of the family from Japan, where it becomes a lofty, pyramidal tree 90 to 120 feet in height. \$1 to \$2.50.

PUNGENS GLAUCA KOSTERIANA PENDULA (Weeping Blue Spruce). A weeping form of the Blue Spruce as fine in color as its parent. The drooping branches give it a decidedly unique, artistic appearance. \$2.50 to \$10.

CONCOLOR SPRUCE. A blue variety; long needles; one of the best of the Spruces. \$1 to \$10

YEW (*Taxus*).

Slow growing; dark green needles. The varieties we have are the hardiest kind. They do best in partial shade.

TAXUS BACCATA (English Yew). A rather dense, low-growing, thickly branched tree, rarely exceeding



A specimen tree of the Koster Blue Spruce. This is a silvery blue in color. The choicest of all conifers



An effective planting of Hemlocks, Retinosporas, Cut-leaf Japan Maples and Azaleas. The different colors in the Evergreens, combined with the red of the Maples, is most pleasing to the eye

EVERGREEN TREES—Continued

40 feet in height; well furnished with dark green foliage, and presenting a rather peaked or pointed sky line in its younger state, becoming rounder at maturity. The foliage is very dark, shining green and very persistent. Altogether a very beautiful and interesting tree. It bears an abundant crop of bright scarlet berries. \$1 to \$3.

TAXUS BACCATA FASTIGIATA, or *HIBERNICA* (Irish Yew). Forms a dense shrub closely covered with long, blackish green, glossy foliage. In the fall it is well

set with a profusion of bright red berries. \$1 to \$3.

TAXUS CUSPIDATA BREVIFOLIA. A Japanese variety with spreading branches, in general aspect less dense than the English Yew. The leaves are broader and more leathery in texture. A perfectly hardy variety in any situation. Excellent for dwarf hedging. \$1 to \$3.

TORREYA (Japanese *Torreya Nucifera*). This is the hardiest of the *Torreya*, and is a satisfactory evergreen, said to bear edible nuts. \$1 to \$3.



A planting of Evergreens on the lawn of F. T. Bedford, Greens Farms, Conn., composed of Blue Spruce, Norway Spruce, Retinosporas and Douglas Spruce. The low tree in the foreground is a Prostrata Juniper



Spirea Thunbergii as an individual shrub. This blooms early in the spring, before the leaves are out, foliage a beautiful fine green during the summer, turning to bright scarlet in the fall

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

The planting of hardy shrubs has now become so important that we have provided a full assortment of the most-choice and desirable varieties. There is almost an indefinite number of species, from which, after careful trial, we have selected those varieties which we consider the most desirable for general planting.

Our list embraces only hardy varieties, which can be grown quite easily in an ordinarily fertile soil; yet shrubs, like all other plants, will thrive and flower best with good care and feeding. The ground about the shrub should be kept free from weeds and grass for a space of two feet. A little mulch of horse manure about the plant in May, to remain all summer, will be of great benefit. Wood ashes, or any other commercial fertilizer, spread lightly around the shrub, when horse manure cannot be had, will be of advantage.

PRUNING SHRUBS. Many persons trim and shear shrubs into regular shapes, imagining that regular outline adds to their effect and beauty. While symmetry and regularity of form are to be admired in a shrub this quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace. Each shrub has its own peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve these characteristics as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary, but trimming all kinds of shrubs into one form shows a lack of appreciation of natural beauty, to say the least. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs is when they are done flowering.

ALTHAEA, or ROSE OF SHARON (*Hibiscus*). The Altheas are fine, free-growing flowering shrubs of very easy cultivation. Flower in August and September, when nearly every other tree or shrub is out of bloom. It is also very effective when used as a hedge. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

DOUBLE RED (*A. rubra fl. pl.*).

DOUBLE PURPLE (*A. purpurea fl. pl.*).

DOUBLE WHITE (*A. alba fl. pl.*).

SINGLE RED (*A. rubrum*).

SINGLE PURPLE (*A. purpurea*).

SINGLE WHITE (*A. alba*).

VARIEGATED-LEAVED DOUBLE-FLOWERING. A conspicuous variety, with foliage finely marked with light yellow. Flowers double, purple. One of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs.

BOULE DE FEU. Large, very double, well-formed flowers, of a beautiful violet-red color. Flowers late.

JOAN OF ARC. Pure white.

LEOPOLDI FLORE PLENO. Large flowers, very double, flesh-color, shaded rose; leaves laciniated; fine.

PAEONIFLORA. Rosy purple flowers; a dwarf grower, and very free-flowering.

VOLVACEA FLORE PLENO. Flowers medium size, double, of violet-lilac color; free-flowering; one of the best.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

SINGLE. We have a splendid assortment of single Altheas in the same colors as the double. For some purposes these are preferable to the double.

AMELANCHIER BOTRYAPIM (Sugar Pear, Shad Bush). The bush that whitens the hedge-rows in early spring with its clouds of blossoms. Fall colors, red and yellow. 50 cts.

AMORPHA FRUTICOSA (False Indigo). A large and handsome bush with whitish foliage and abundant spikes of chocolate-colored bloom. 50 cts.

ARALIA JAPONICA (Hercules' Club). A tropical-looking plant, with stout, spiny stems and palmate leaves 3 feet long. Very desirable. Grows about 20 feet high. Blossom resembles the Common Elder, but is very much larger. The berries are much sought after by birds. 50 cts.

PENTAPHYLLA. From Japan. Very graceful shrub, dark shining leaves. 50 cts.

ALMOND (*Prunus*).

DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERING (*P. Japonica rubra fl. pl.*). A beautiful small shrub, bearing in May, before the leaves appear, small, double, rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twigs. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING (*P. Japonica alba fl. pl.*). Produces beautiful white flowers in May. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

BACCHARIS HALIMIFOLIA (Groundsel Tree). A pretty shrub, which grows well at the seashore and in salt marshes. Its fluffy, white seed-vessels and dark green foliage render it most attractive, especially in autumn. Dies down in winter; makes a growth of 4 to 5 feet, and blossoms in fall. 50 cts.

BARBERRY (*Berberis*).

PURPLE-LEAVED (*B. purpurea*). A very handsome shrub, growing from 3 to 5 feet high, with violet-purple leaves and fruit. Makes a fine ornamental hedge. Bears shearing well. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$20 per 100.

EUROPEAN (*B. vulgaris*). A fine shrub, with yellow flowers in drooping racemes, produced in May or June, followed by orange-scarlet fruit. Grows from 8 to 10 feet. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$20 per 100.

BUXIFOLIA. May and June. A pretty evergreen, with fine yellow flowers and black fruit, like currants. 50 cts.

THUNBERGII. A shrub of marked excellence on account of its bright green foliage, which changes to brilliant colors in the fall, and its bright scarlet berries, which are very conspicuous throughout the winter. The habit is dwarf and regularly spreading. Grows well in the shade and is extensively used in hedging. Is very hardy, has never been known to winter-kill even in our extreme cold winters. 25 cts. to \$1.

AQUIFOLIUM (*Mahonia aquifolia*). A low evergreen shrub, with glossy, prickly leaves, which change to deep bronze in winter; bears bright yellow flowers; thrives in shady situations, and is a very useful plant. 50 cts.

BUTTONBUSH (*Cephaelanthus occidentalis*). This shrub grows well in moist or rich ground, and its curious balls of blossoms, on long stems, which hang all summer as brown seed-balls, are very picturesque. A fine native shrub that is not well known. 50 cts.

CALLICARPA PURPUREA. Valuable for the beautiful effect it produces in fall, with its long shoots bearing a profusion of violet-purple berries. It is covered in summer by a wealth of small, light purple flowers. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS. (Sweet-scented Shrub). The wood is fragrant; foliage rich; flowers are of chocolate color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June and at intervals afterward. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

CLETHRAG ALNIFOLIA. A native shrub of low and dense growth; leaves abundant and light green; has numerous spikes of small, white, fragrant flowers in July. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

CURRENT (*Ribes*).

CRIMSON-FLOWERING. Produces an abundance of crimson flowers in early spring. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

YELLOW-FLOWERING. A native species with yellow flowers. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

DAPHNE

MEZEREON. A native of northern Europe. Small; branches erect, with clusters of pink flowers in March. The earliest flowering shrub we have. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

WHITE. A variety with white flowers. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

DESMODIUM PENDULIFLORUM. A trifle earlier than *D. Japonicum*, with darker foliage and larger rose-purple flowers, drooping in long racemes all over the plant. Very hardy, and grows 2 to 3 feet tall. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

DEUTZIA. Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers render the Deutzias deservedly among the most popular of flowering shrubs. The various species bloom from April to June, and the flowers are very abundant. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

CANDIDISSIMA FLORE PLENO. Abundant racemes of white flowers in June; luxuriant foliage and fine habit. 10 to 12 feet.

CRENATA FLORE PLENO (Double-flowering Deutzia). Flowers double white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable and popular flowering shrubs in cultivation.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. A new variety, raised from *Deutzia crenata*, and exceeding all others in size of double white flowers, length of panicle, profusion of bloom and vigorous habit. A charming acquisition to the list of Deutzias. Grows 10 to 12 feet.

FORTUNEL. Dark green foliage and large single white flowers. One of the finest.

GRACILIS (Slender-branched Deutzia). A charming variety, flowering very early; flowers pure white, and so delicate that they are very desirable for decorative purposes. Grows 3 to 4 feet.

AUREA VARIEGATA (Golden Variegated Deutzia.) New. A golden-leaved variety of *D. gracilis*. 2 to 3 feet.

LEMOINEI. Dwarf and free-flowering, but of more upright growth than Gracilis, and finer for forcing; white.

SCABRA (Rough-leaved Deutzia). One of the most beautiful and profuse white-flowering shrubs; flowers single. Grows 10 to 12 feet.

WATERERI. New. Flowers similar to *D. crenata fl. pl.*, but more double; a deep pink. 10 to 12 feet.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus*).

SANGUINEA ELEGANTISSIMA. Has the red twigs of the species; leaves thin, of a beautiful silvery variegation, conspicuously marked, and bearing the hottest sun. One of the best hardy shrubs. 75 cts. to \$1.

SANGUINEA (Red-branched Dogwood). A native species. Very conspicuous and ornamental in the winter, when the bark is a blood-red. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

MASCULA VARIEGATA (Variegated Cornelian Cherry). A small tree or shrub, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in spring before the leaves appear; has beautiful foliage, variegated with white. Decidedly the prettiest variegated shrub in cultivation. Grows 15 to 20 feet. 75 cts.

ALTERNIFOLIA (Blue Dogwood). Large foliage; creamy white flowers, very fragrant. Grows 10 to 12 feet. 50 cts.

PANICULATA (Panicled Dogwood). Smooth bark; leaves pointed, light green on the upper side, whitish beneath; white flowers and fruit. Leaves turn brown in fall. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

SPAETHII. One of the finest of recently introduced shrubs. Variegated with pale yellow and most distinct and valuable in all plantings. 50 cts.

STOLONIFERA. A native variety, with smooth, slender branches, usually red in winter. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

ELEAGNUS.

ARGENTEAE (Silver-leaved Oleaster). Erect growth; beautiful silvery foliage and small, yellow flowers in midsummer. Grows 15 to 18 feet. 50 cts.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

EDULIS. Foliage dark green above, silvery white beneath; dwarf, spreading habit; small yellow flowers; fruit oblong and bright red, covered with white dots. Valuable. Grows 5 to 7 feet. 50 cts.

ELDER.

GOLDEN (*Sambucus aurea*). Bright colored leaves, distinct and permanent in summer; of vigorous, spreading habit, but may be trained into compact form. Valuable for giving tone and color in contrast with other shrubs. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

CUT-LEAVED-GOLDEN. Much like the preceding, but the leaves are finely dissected, producing a most beautiful effect. 75 cts.

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA (Pearl Bush). A very hardy and very handsome shrub from northern China and Japan. It is vigorous and symmetrical in habit, forming a fine, compact bush 10 to 12 feet high in as many years. The flowers, 1½ inches in diameter, with pure white petals and a small green dot in the center, are borne in short clusters, and the light, wiry branches bend beneath their load of bloom just enough to be airy and graceful. Grows 6 to 8 feet. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

FILBERT (*Corylus*), **PURPLE-LEAVED.** A very conspicuous shrub, with dark purple leaves. 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell). Fine shrub, blooming very early in spring, before the leaves appear. Grows in shade. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

FORTUNEL. Growth upright; foliage deep green; flowers bright yellow.

VIRIDISSIMA. A fine, hardy shrub, native of Japan. Deep yellow flowers early in spring, turns to beautiful bronze in fall.

SUSPENSA (Weeping Golden Bell). Somewhat pendulous in habit; yellow flowers.

FRINGE. Fine small trees or large shrubs. 75 cts.

PURPLE (*Rhus colinus*). A small tree or shrub, much admired for its curious fringe or hair-like flowers, that cover the whole surface of the plant in midsummer.

WHITE (*Chionanthus Virginica*). A small native tree or shrub, with dark, glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow, fringe-like petals. Its foliage, as well as its flowers, make it one of the most desirable lawn trees. 75 cts. to \$1.

GENISTA TINCTORIA (Dyer's Broom, Woadwaxen). This plant covers the ground with a carpet of golden yellow blossoms in June. Fine for rockeries and dry hills, or for fixing steep banks. 25 cts. each, \$15 per 100.

HALESIA TETRAPTERA (Snowdrop Tree, Silver Bell). A beautiful large shrub, with handsome white bell-shaped flowers in May. Very desirable. Foliage yellow in fall. Makes a good combination with Judas Tree and *Cornus florida*. 50 cts.

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*). These are the upright sorts; for climbers, see Climbing Plants. 50 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

FRAGRANT UPRIGHT. A vigorous shrub of upright habit, suited to almost any soil and exposure; leaves of good size and rich green; flowers pinkish, early, before the leaves and very fragrant.

RED TARTARIAN. A beautiful shrub. Vigorous, and producing large, bright red flowers, striped with white, in June.

WHITE TARTARIAN. A white shrub, having white flowers in May and June.

MORROWI. One of the handsomest of the bush Honeysuckles. Grows 6 feet high, with wide-spreading branches. Flowers followed by bright red fruit in August, persisting until late in fall. 50 cts.

LEDEBOURI. Low-growing shrub, with somewhat hairy branches. Scarlet flowers, followed by shining black berries. 50 cts.

HYDRANGEA. Splendid flowering shrubs, blooming when flowers are scarce. 50 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

OTAKSA. Foliage a beautiful deep green. Produces immense clusters of rose-colored flowers in profusion in July. Should be planted in tubs and protected in winter.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. A fine hardy shrub growing to the height of 8 or 10 feet; flowers white, in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, produced in August and September, when most other shrubs are out of bloom. Should be severely cut back in spring, and given plenty of manure.

THOMAS HOGG. A half-hardy variety of great beauty; flowers pure white, produced from July to September. Requires some winter protection.

HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM. A dwarf, almost herbaceous form, of recent introduction, that has large, showy yellow blossoms all summer long. Needs a little protection in winter. 50 cts. each \$4 per doz.

KERRIA.

JAPONICA (Globe Flower). A slender, green-branched shrub, 5 to 6 feet high, with handsome globular yellow flowers from July to October. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

JAPONICA FOLIIS VARIEGATIS. Especially good for its round, dwarf habit and beautiful, finely variegated, silvery foliage. 50 cts.

LESPEDEZA BICOLOR. A graceful shrub, growing 6 to 10 feet high, with racemes of purple flowers followed by curious hairy seed-pods. Blooms profusely. Last of August and September. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

LILAC (*Syringa*). The well-known favorite. Few know, however, how much more beautiful the newer varieties are.

LARGE-FLOWERING WHITE. (*S. alba grandiflora*). Very large, pure white tufts of flowers. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

PURPLE COMMON (*S. vulgaris*). The well-known sort. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

PERSIAN. Very slender branches and deep bluish purple flowers. 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

WHITE PERSIAN. A fine sort; white flowers delicately tinged with rose-color. 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

JAPONICA (Tree Lilac). A recent introduction from Japan, said to be by far the noblest species of this popular genus. A vigorous grower, that blooms in immense clusters of white flowers several weeks after all other Lilacs are gone; a scarce tree, for which there is a rapidly increasing demand. \$1 to \$1.50.

JOSIKAEA (Josika's, or Chionanthus-leaved Lilac). From Transylvania. A fine, distinct species of tree-like growth, with dark, shining leaves and purple flowers in June, after the other Lilacs have done. 50 cts.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

LACINIATA (Persian Cut-leaved Lilac). Deeply cut leaves and reddish purple flowers. 50 cts.

CHARLES X. A strong, rapid-growing variety, with large, shining leaves; trusses large, rather loose, reddish purple. Free from mildew. 50 cts.

MARIE LEGRAVE. Large panicles of fresh flowers. Valuable for forcing. 50 cts.

PRESIDENT GREVY. Magnificent spikes, attaining more than a foot in length and proportionate width, individual flowers over an inch, petals of a cobalt-blue, with throat more brilliant and the edges rosy. The buds are enormous and of a vinous color. 75 cts.

MAD. CASIMIR-PERIER. New. Large trusses of very double, creamy white flowers. Said to be the prettiest of the varieties. \$1.

MYRICA CEREFFERA. (Candleberry). A sub-evergreen, low-spreading native shrub, found in sandy places. Its exceeding richness of foliage is the admiration of all who see it. It covers itself with crowded masses of small white berries in autumn. There is nothing to equal it for covering sandy or gravelly banks, and when once established it lasts a great many years. 35 cts.

PLUM (*Prunus*).

DOUBLE-FLOWERING (*P. triloba*). A very desirable shrub, introduced from Japan. The flowers are semidouble, of delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set. Hardy; flowers in May. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

PISSARDII. A new shrub, of Persian origin. The tree is a decided contrast in itself. The leaves are a rich purple, clear and distinct, growing darker as the season advances, and remain until late in fall—a decided contrast to other shrubs. It is remarkably hardy, a very rapid grower, compact, symmetrical in proportion, and attains about the size of the peach. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

PRINOS VERTICILLATA (Black Alder). A native Holly with elegant growth and countless scarlet berries in fall. Will grow in wet ground. 50 cts.

PRIVET.

CALIFORNIA. Japan. Nearly evergreen, strong-growing pyramidal shrub, bright green, medium-sized leaves, light green stems; white flowers in June. Grows in almost any soil, and is very patient of pruning. Ornamental, and one of the best hedge plants. We grow it in very large quantities for hedges, and can supply it in any size or quantity. 25 cts. to 50 cts. Write for special prices on quantities. See, also, Hedge Plants.

GLAUCUM FOL. ALBA-MARGINATUM (White-Edge-leaved Privet). Of upright habit; the leaves are of a glaucous green, margined with white. 25 cts.

IBOTA. A handsome shrub, growing to 10 feet, with spreading and curving branches, bearing a profusion of flowers in small panicles. It is perfectly hardy; will stand our coldest winters. 25 cts.

OVALIFOLIUM AUREUM (Golden California Privet). Vigorous, hardy variety, of fine habit and foliage; valuable for hedges. \$1.

REGELLIANUM. Much like Ibota in general effect, but grows lower, more compact, with the branches spreading horizontally. Good for single planting. 25 cts.

QUINCE, JAPAN (*Cydonia*).

SCARLET. Has bright scarlet-crimson flowers in great

profusion, early in spring; one of the best hardy shrubs; makes a beautiful ornamental hedge. 50 cts each, \$4 per doz., \$20 per 100.

BLUSH. A beautiful variety, with white and blush flowers. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$20 per 100.

YELLOW. Yellow flowers; strong-growing shrub; very effective. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

RHODOTYPUS KERRIOIDES (White Kerria). Choice and rare Japanese shrub. It is a slender-branched bush, with very pretty, deeply veined leaves and pure white flowers, borne at intervals all summer. One of the prettiest things we have; resembles the anemone. Grows from 5 to 6 feet high, much-branched, and grows in the shade. 50 cts.

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum*). Including other useful species of Viburnum.

COMMON (*V. Opulus sterile*). A well-known, favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers in the latter part of May. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

JAPANESE (*V. plicatum*). From North China; has very rich, deep green foliage of handsome form, and beautiful globular heads of pure white flowers; quite distinct from the common sort. A very desirable shrub. 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

MOLLE. One of the most striking of our native species, very similar to *V. dentatum*, but with broader foliage and larger fruit, and blooming about 2 weeks later. Extra-heavy, bushy, well-trained plants.

DENTATUM (Arrow-Wood). Glossy, handsome leaves, white flowers, and fine, steel-blue berries in fall. 50 cts.

LATANOIDES (Wayfaring Tree). May and June. Good size; bushy, large foliage, noteworthy for its silvery underlining; ornamental red and then black fruit in the fall. 50 cts.

HIGH, or BUSH CRANBERRY. Both ornamental and useful. Its red berries resemble cranberries; esteemed by many; they hang until destroyed by frost, late in the fall; resembles the Snowball in wood. 50 cts.

ACERIFOLIUM. Maple-leaved; black berries in the fall. The leaves turn scarlet after frost. Will grow in the shade. 50 cts.

STEPHANANDRA. A handsome small shrub, much like the spireas in general style, with long, slender branches growing in fan shape. A well-grown plant is fountain-like in its effect, with its branches drooping gracefully with their load of small, white flowers. Has deeply toothed foliage, which is tinted red in early spring, glossy green in summer and reddish purple in autumn. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

STRAWBERRY TREE, or BURNING BUSH (*Euonymus*). A highly ornamental class of shrubs in autumn and early winter, when covered with showy red fruit.

SUMAC (*Rhus*).

GLABRA. Our native variety. 25 cts.

GLABRA LACINIATA (Cut-leaved Sumac). This is a very striking plant, of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves resembling fern leaves, dark green above and glaucous below, and turning to a rich red in autumn. 75 cts.



A spray of *Calycanthus*, the sweet-smelling Strawberry Shrub

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

OSBECKII. A beautiful species from China, of large size, with remarkable and very ornamental foliage, assuming a beautiful autumnal color. 50 cts.

TYPHINA LACINIATA (Cut-leaved Staghorn Sumac). A very graceful shrub, with delicate fern-like leaves, most brilliant in the autumn. 7 to 10 feet. 50 cts.

SPIRAEA. No ornamental shrubs are more useful than Spireas. They cover the season with their bloom, and the flowers have much range of color and form. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

ANTHONY WATERER. A novelty of the highest merit. The plant is very dwarf and bushy, seldom exceeding 2½ feet high, and is in constant bloom from early June until October. The flowers are of a bright crimson, outshining in color all other Spireas, borne in dense, flat clusters, and these in so great abundance as to nearly hide the foliage of the plant at times. As a plant for general planting, this can hardly be equaled, being well placed in the border, among other shrubbery in beds, or even as a low hedge plant or for edging.

ARGENTEA. Dwarf habit and graceful form. 3 to 5 feet.

AUREA (Golden-leaved). Flowers fine white; foliage of a beautiful golden color, which gives variety to the lawn and renders it very desirable. Grows 12 to 15 feet.

BILLARDII. Late-blooming pink variety. Grows 4 to 5 feet.

BUMALDA JAPONICA. A very handsome species from Japan. Habit dwarf, but vigorous; foliage narrow; flower rose-colored, appearing in great profusion during midsummer and autumn. 3 feet.

CALLOSA (Fortune's Spirea). Clusters of rose-colored flowers. Grows 2½ to 3 feet.

CALLOSA ALBA. A white-flowering variety of dwarf habit; very fine; remains in flower all summer. 2½ to 3 feet.

CHAMAEDRIFOLIA. A medium-sized species, with peculiar foliage and white flowers in June.

CRATAEGIFOLIA. This is the most beautiful of the Spireas. It is of semi-dwarf habit, and has fine foliage; when in bloom is covered with one mass of white flowers, drooping to the ground. 5 to 7 feet.

DOUGLASI. Strong-growing, irregular form; attractive foliage; rose-colored flowers in July. 3 to 5 feet.

DOUBLE LANCE-LEAVED. A beautiful double-flowering variety. One of the best, if not the best. 3 to 5 feet.

FORTUNEI. Japan. Rich, attractive foliage; rose colored flowers in June. 3 to 5 feet.

OPULIFOLIA (Guelder Rose-leaved Spirea). Strong-growing upright form; foliage large and light green; large white flowers studded along the stems, in June. Grows 10 to 15 feet.

PRUNIFOLIA FLORE PLENO. A beautiful shrub from Japan, with double white flowers in May. Known as Bridal Wreath.

REEVESII. A charming shrub with narrow, pointed leaves and large, round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant.

RUBERRIMA. A variety of *S. Japonica*, with heavy corymbs of beautiful, dainty pink flowers. Grows 2 to 3 feet.

SORBIFOLIA (Sorbus-leaved Spirea). Strong-growing irregular form; large, light-colored foliage; white flowers in June and July. Grows 3 to 4 feet.

THUNBERGII (Thunberg's Spirea). Of dwarf habit and rounded, graceful form; branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish green changing to a delicate purple in autumn; flowers small, white, appearing in early spring, it being the first Spirea to flower. Highly esteemed on account of its neat, graceful habit and beautiful autumn leaves. We grow this excellent Spirea in very large quantities. Grows 4 feet.

VAN HOUTTEI. A new Spirea, which form a round, graceful bush, and blooms in the style of *S. Reevesii*. New and very popular. Hardiest and best.

STAPHYLEA COLCHICA (Bladder Nut). An early-flowering shrub, with clusters of fragrant white flowers. Blooms in May. Grows 8 to 10 feet. 50 cts.

SYMPHORICARPOS. 50 cts each, \$4 per doz.

GLOMERATUS (Indian Cherry). Low growing, spreading, irregular habit; foliage attractive. Note-worthy from the beauty of its clusters of red berries.

FOLIIS VARIEGATIS. Variegated leaved; very pretty.

WHITE (Snowberry; *S. racemosus*). Medium size, bushy form; pink flowers in summer, quantities of large, white, waxy, roundish berries in autumn.

SYRINGA, or **MOCK ORANGE** (*Philadelphus*). Fine shrubs, mostly with fragrant flowers. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

DOUBLE - FLOWERING. A variety with partially double, very fragrant flowers.

GARLAND (*P. coronarius*). A well-known shrub, with pure white, sweet-scented flowers.

GOLD-LEAVED (*P. aurea*). A very pretty plant of medium size, with golden yellow foliage. It retains its color the entire season, and is valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with both green and purple leafed shrubs. One of the prettiest of foliage plants.

GRANDIFLORA. Very valuable for its dwarf habit; covered with large, sweet-scented flowers; distinct.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED. A beautiful shrub, with foliage distinctly margined with yellow; very vigorous, and producing a profusion of creamy white blossoms, deliciously fragrant.

DIANTHAFLORA. Flowers shaded with pink. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

AFRICAN (*T. Africana*). A beautiful shrub, with small leaves, somewhat like the Juniper, and delicate small flowers, in spikes, in June. Very valuable for planting by the seashore.

CHINENSIS. Of vigorous, upright growth, with delicate bright green foliage; rose-colored flowers in September.



Common Lilac



Berberry Thunbergeii planted as a hedge. This is the best kind of a hedge for shady places. A beautiful green all summer and turning to a bright red, filled with red berries in the fall

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

INDICA. A robust, rapidly growing variety.

WEIGELA (*Diervilla*). One of the best classes of flowering shrubs. All grow fairly well in the shade. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

AMABILIS, or **SPLENDENS**. Of robust habit; large foliage and pink flowers; blooms freely in autumn. A great acquisition.

CONGO. New. Flowers large purplish crimson.

DESBOISI. A beautiful variety, with deep rose-colored flowers, resembling *W. rosea*, but much darker. One of the darkest and best.

DR. BAILLON. Strong grower; flowers dark red. Late-blooming variety.

EVA RATHKE. A dwarf grower, with a profusion of deep carmine-red flowers. Blooms all summer.

GROENEWEGENI. Has rose colored flowers, sometimes streaked with deep red.

HORTENSIA NIVEA. Flowers pure white, retaining their purity during the whole time of flowering; foliage large; habit vigorous; a profuse bloomer.

LAVALLEI. Fine variety, producing dark reddish purple flowers. One of the darkest varieties; habit straggling; bronze foliage in fall.

LUTEA. Yellow flowers.

ROSEA. An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored leaves; quite hardy. Blooms in May.

VAN HOUTTEI. Flowers carmine; differs little from *W. rosea*.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED. Leaves bordered with yellowish white, finely marked; flowers bright pink.

YUCCA (Adam's Needle). 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ANGUSTIFOLIA. Strong grower.

FILAMENTOSA. Handsome evergreen plants, with long, narrow, palm-like leaves, and tall, upright stems bearing showy, cream-like flowers.

Shrubs with colored foliage

Sambucus nigra aurea (Golden Elder), Spirea aurea, Philadelphiaus aurea (Golden Syringa), Prunus Pissardii (Purple Plum), Purple Filbert, Purple Barberry.

Shrubs with variegated foliage

Althea, Variegated; Deutzia gracilis, Cornus elegans-tissima, Cornus mascula, Cornus Speethi, Forsythia, Variegated; Kerria Japonica, Variegated; Syringa, Variegated; Weigela, Variegated.

Shrubs that flower in May

Almond, Forsythia, Honeysuckle, Japan Quince, Lilac, Exochorda, Prunus triloba, Snowball, Spirea, Tree Peony.

Shrubs that flower in June

Akebia, Clematis, Deutzia, Dogwood, Elaeagnus longipes, Honeysuckle, Lilac, Peony, Herbaceous; Rhododendron, Snowball, Spirea, Syringa, Weigela, Wisteria.

Shrubs that flower in July

Clethra, Clematis, Spirea, Honeysuckle, Elder.

Shrubs that flower in August and September

Althaea, Bignonia, Clematis, Honeysuckle, Hydrangea paniculata, grandiflora, Desmodium pendulifolium, Lespedeza bicolor, Baccharis.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

Shrubs whose flowers are succeeded by ornamental fruit

Barberry, Thunberg's, scarlet berries in September; Chinese Matrimony Vine, red berries; Dogwood (Red-branched), white berries in September; Dogwood (Cornelian Cherry), red berries in August; Elder, purple fruit in August; Elaeagnus longipes, deep orange-red berries, very showy; Highbush Cranberry, red berries; Strawberry Tree, red fruit; Mahonia, bluish berries in

July; Rosa rugosa, red berries; Cornus paniculata, white berries; Aralia Japonica, black berries; Rhodotyphos, black berries; Royal Privets, black berries.

The fruit or berries of many of the plants are ravenously devoured by the birds. The fruit of the Aralia Japonica especially is eagerly sought after and eaten by birds; the fruit is about the size and color of elderberries, and is grown in large clusters, often spreading from 18 to 20 inches across.



A flower garden on our home grounds, with a heavy planting of Evergreens in the background. This makes a most effective finish for a garden, as the dark green brings out the brilliant colors of the flowers

HARDY EVERGREEN SHRUBS and PLANTS

ANDROMEDA JAPONICA. Very rich, smooth foliage, and drooping racemes of pure white blossoms of great beauty. A superb species from Japan, of great hardiness. \$1 to \$2.

BOX (*Buxus*).

HANSDWORTHII (Handworth's Box). Upright, vigorous growth; foliage large. Fine and very hardy. \$1 to \$5, according to size.

LATIFOLIA. Broad-leaved and very hardy. \$1 to \$5.

NANA (Dwarf Box). Valuable for edging. Fine stock. \$4 to \$10 per 100, according to size.

SEMPERVIRENS (Common Tree Box). Compact shrub, with deep green foliage. \$1 to \$5.

SEMPERVIRENS ARGENTEA VARIEGATA (Silver-leaved Box). \$1 to \$2.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS AUREA VARIEGATA (Golden-leaved Box). \$1 to \$2.

DAPHNE CNEORUM. A beautiful low-growing shrub, with trailing branches. Good for rockeries, and one of the few Daphnes which grow well in sunny places. It is crowded in April and May with a profusion of small pink flowers growing in beautiful clusters. 75 cts.

MAHONIA. 50 cts.

AQUIFOLIUM (Holly-leaved Mahonia). Of medium size; large, shining, purplish green, prickly leaves and bright yellow flowers in spring. Very fine in masses or borders.

Japonica, A fine evergreen variety, and next to the holly in beauty of foliage.

RHODODENDRON

There are no evergreen shrubs more desirable than the Rhododendrons. They are hardy and grow to spread several feet in diameter, giving annually a large mass of showy flowers, and are in many colors. The leaves remain green throughout the winter, making the plant attractive and showy. No yard should be without a few of these most-desirable plants. They do best in a partial shade, and when set a good-sized hole should be dug and filled with leaf-mold from the woods or pulverized muck. In fall a mulch with leaves or stable manure will be found very beneficial.

\$1.50 to \$5 each, \$18 to \$36 per doz.

ALBUM ELEGANS. Blush, changing to white; fine shape.

ALBUM GRANDIFLORUM. White and blush; foliage fine.

BICOLOR. Rose-pink; fine in bloom and foliage.

BLANDYANUM. Rosy crimson; excellent foliage; fine form and very abundant bloomer.

CANDIDUM. A good blush.

EVERESTIANUM. Rosy lilac, spotted and fringed; an excellent bloomer; fine foliage.

GRANDIFLORUM. Deep rose-colored.

GENERAL GRANT. Deep red.

ROSEUM PICTUM. Yellow, spotted rose.

ROSEUM ELEGANS. Rose-colored flowers. An old and general favorite.

ROSEUM GRANDIFLORUM. Find rose.

ROSEUM SUPERBUM. Clear rose-color.

PURPUREUM ELEGANS. Very fine purple.

PURPUREUM GRANDIFLORUM. Of excellent habit; color same as above.

MAXIMUM(Great Laurel).



This is the hardy Rhododendron which blooms in midsummer and makes the wooded hillsides and mountains of the Eastern and New England States magnificent with white, blush and delicate pink flowers. Valuable for planting alone, in groups or interspersed among other shrubbery, or with the brighter-colored hybrid Rhododendrons. Wild plants collected in the mountains region of Pennsylvania can be furnished in car-load lots. Orders for this variety of Rhododendron should be sent in early, as they have to be collected from the woods in Pennsylvania or Virginia, and orders for them should be in to the nursery before April 1. Write for sizes, conditions and prices.

CATAWBIENSE. The most striking and highly colored of all of our native varieties; found upon the mountain ranges of New England to the limits of the Southern Alleghanies. The foliage is oblong, of a dark glossy green, and the flowers are produced in large heads in early June. It is the earliest to bloom of the large-flowered Rhododendrons, is perfectly hardy, and undoubtedly the best of the family.

AZALEA

GHEENT and PONTICA. We offer the best collection of these beautiful shrubs obtainable. They are made up of the best hardy varieties, of which there are many, the flowers appearing in great profusion in spring, and literally covering twig and branch with their varied and gorgeous hues. Planted either in groups or borders, the effect is charming. They will flourish in any good peaty soil or sandy loam, made rich by leaf-mold or similar material. Like the rhododendrons and other hardy Azaleas, these plants remove with a ball and mass of fibrous roots, engendering practically no risk in transplanting. Selected, well-budded plants, of the finest varieties, 75 cts. to \$2.50 each, \$9 to \$12 per doz.

AMOENA. Lovely Azalea, 3 feet. June. China. A very dwarf, bushy shrub, foliage turning to a bronze-brown in winter. Covered entirely in May with enveloping masses of rich purplish-red double flowers. It is especially adapted for fringing rhododendron groups, or for bedding on a lawn. Requires protection here, but no matter how much care they need the grower will be amply rewarded for it. 75 cts. to \$2.

MOLLIS. One of the finest hardy shrubs; of Japanese origin, but now grown largely. Although perfectly hardy in most situations, it is valuable for forcing, flowering early and in great profusion. There are about twenty named varieties, the flowers of which are very large and of various colors, in red, orange, primrose and yellow. The finest seedlings are also hardy and very fine, the bloom appearing on the ends of the branches as in rhododendrons. Large, rich green foliage, contrasting finely with the showy flowers. Selected, well-budded, 75 cts. to \$2 each, \$6 to \$9 per doz.

HINONDIGIRE. A magnificent variety from Japan. A marked improvement upon *Azalea amœna*, which it resembles somewhat in habit, but seems to be a rather more vigorous grower. The flowers are larger and are more brilliant, the color being a striking shade of bright carmine-pink. During the blooming season the plant is so thoroughly covered with the profusion of flowers as to entirely hide the foliage. It is fully as hardy as any of the other varieties. \$1 to \$6.



Japanese Honeysuckle

CLIMBING VINES

Climbing Vines are well adapted for covering walls, pergolas, rocks, and are also useful for planting on banks which are too steep to mow, and they also keep the ground from washing. If you have an old tree anywhere on your place that is dead in the top there is no way of fixing it that will be more ornamental than to plant a Virginia Creeper or a Wistaria at the base, and give it plenty of nourishment, and train it up through the branches. There is nothing more beautiful than the Wistaria when in bloom, and the Virginia Creeper gives a bright bit of color when it turns to scarlet in the fall.

Most of the Climbing Vines are free from insect pests and blights, but there is a large black worm which sometimes attacks the Dutchman's Pipe during the month of June, but it is very easily controlled by spraying with arsenate of lead or Paris green.

To get the best results from Climbing Vines they must be planted in good soil, and if you find the ground is not rich enough dig the hole much larger than you otherwise would and fill with a good, rich soil.

If a vine is planted under a tree it must be fertilized every year, otherwise the large tree will use up all the nourishment.

AKEBIA QUINATA. A peculiar Japanese climbing shrub, with fine foliage, purple flowers and ornamental fruit. 50 cts.

AMPELOPSIS.

QUINQUEFOLIA (American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper). A very rapid grower, having beautiful dark-green foliage, which assumes rich crimson hues in autumn. Like the ivies and trumpet vines, it throws out tendrils and roots at the joints, by which it fastens itself to anything it touches. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas, etc. 25 cts.

VEITCHI (Boston Ivy). Japan. Leaves are a little smaller and more ivy-like in form than the foregoing. Overlapping each other, they form a dense sheet of green. The plant requires a little protection the first winter, until it is established, but after that it may be safely left to care for itself. It grows rapidly and clings to the surface of even a painted brick wall with great tenacity. The foliage is especially handsome in summer, and changes to scarlet-crimson in autumn. For covering walls, stumps of trees, rocks, etc., no plant is more useful or beautiful. 25 cts. to 50 cts. each, \$20 per 100.

ACTINIDIA POLYGAMA. A strong-growing climber from Japan, and of the most exceptional value where a quick-growing, clean-foliated plant is desired. It will rapidly cover a piazza, and will be more generally used when better known. Foliage glossy green; flowers white, with a purple center, sometimes covering the entire vine. 50 cts.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO (Dutchman's Pipe). Rapid-growing vine, with magnificent foliage, 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and curious, pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers. 50 cts.

BITTERSWEET. Handsome, glossy foliage and large clusters of beautiful, orange crimson fruits retained all winter. Its graceful sprays of berries make charming winter house decorations. 25 cts.; two-year.

CELASTRUS SCANDENS (Waxwork). Fine foliage turning yellow in autumn; clusters of orange and scarlet seeds that hang a long time. Fine for covering rocks and trunks. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

EUONYMUS RADICANS VARIEGATA. A very fine trailing vine, with clinging tendrils; handsome, compact, variegated, small leaves. 50 cts.

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*). For upright varieties, see Upright Deciduous Shrubs. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

CHINESE TWINING (*L. Japonica*). Holds its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July to September.

COMMON WOODBINE (*L. periclymenum*). Strong, rapid grower. June and July.

HALL'S JAPAN (*L. Halliana*). A strong, vigorous, evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; very fragrant. Covered with flowers from June to November.

JAPAN GOLDEN-LEAVED (*L. aurea reticulata*). Foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT (*L. Belgica*). Blossoms all summer. Flowers red and yellow; very sweet.

SCARLET TRUMPET (*L. sempervirens*). A strong grower and produces scarlet, inodorous flowers all summer.

JASMINUM NUDIFLORUM (Yellow Jasmine). Fragrant, golden flowers. 50 cts.

KUDZU VINE. Large foliage and dense shade, growing 50 feet in one season. Flowers plentiful in August; rosy-purple, pea-shaped—in small racemes. 25 cts.

LYCIUM BARBATUM (Matrimony Vine). Well-known and pretty, fast-growing vine. Useful for covering screens or ledges. 25 cts.

IVY (*Hedera*).

ENGLISH (*H. Helix*). A well-known old and popular sort. 25 cts.

CLIMBING VINES—Continued

VARIEGATED-LEAVED (*H. jolia variegata*). Has smaller leaves than the preceding, variegated with white. 50 cts.

TRUMPET VINE (*Bignonia*). 50 cts.

RADICANS. A splendid climber; vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large, trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

GRANDIFLORA. New. Leaves thick and shining, and immense blossoms of gorgeous crimson and yellow.

WISTARIA. One of the finest climbers known.

CHINESE PURPLE (*W. Sinensis*). A beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing clusters of pale blue flowers. It is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced. 50 cts. to \$2.

CHINESE WHITE (*W. Sinensis alba*). Introduced by Mr. Fortune from China and regarded as one of the greatest acquisitions; rather tender. 75 cts. to \$2.

Hardy Perpetual Clematis

The flowers of the perpetual sorts are produced on short green shoots, and if the plants are well manured and sufficiently matured to insure a continuous growth of shoots, they will produce a succession of flowers from June until the very severe frosts of October and November. From the list of varieties open to our choice, we have selected the following as best adapted to give general satisfaction, because of the beauty or fragrance of their flowers, and their freedom and continuity in blooming.

\$1 each, unless otherwise noted

Coccinea. Flowers bell-shaped, of intense coral-scarlet; plant herbaceous, dying down to the ground each year. It begins to flower in midsummer and continues till frost. 50 cts.

FAIR ROSAMOND. Flowers fully 6 inches across, consisting of 8 sepals; white with a bluish cast; delight-



Wistaria

fully fragrant, and profusely abundant through June and first of July.

FLAMMULA (European Sweet). Though the flowers of this variety are individually small, they are very abundant in the late summer and autumn months. They are highly prized for their perfume. 50 cts.

GEM. Flowers large, about 7 inches in diameter; deep lavender or grayish blue, acquiring a mauve tint in some stages of development. June to October.

HENRYI. Of robust habit, and a very fine bloomer. Flowers large, of a beautiful creamy white; especially desirable. June to October.

JACKMANI. Better known than any other. A strong grower, and produces a mass of intense purple-violet flowers from June to October.

LAWSONIANA. Flowers very large, often 9 inches in diameter; opening rosy purple, they change to a mauve-purple. June to October.

MME. EDOUARD ANDRE. An entirely distinct and most novel variety, and the nearest approach to a bright red ever sent out.

MISS BATEMAN. Beautiful white flowers with chocolate-red anthers.

PANICULATA. This new Clematis has won a first-class place as a decorative vine in a very short time. It is a rampant grower, with glossy, dark green foliage, and covers itself in the latter part of the summer with a perfect cloud of star-like, fragrant white flowers, which are borne in broad panicles. One of the most satisfactory of the list. 50 cts.

Double Clematis

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH. This is, without doubt, the best of the pure whites; deliciously scented.

LUCIE LEMOINE. Flowers white, double, and well formed; composed of 75 to 90 petals. June.



Clematis Paniculata



1. Mme. Caroline Testout
3. Dorothy Perkins

5. Frau Karl Druschki

2. Gruss an Teplitz
4. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria

ROSES

Roses are the most desirable of all the flowering plants. There is no plant that will do more for the care it receives than the Rose. The more we do for it the more it will do for us in the way of flowers. The Rose is an enormous feeder, and the ground should be kept fertilized so that the plant may get all the food it requires. There is less danger of mildew or blight, and even the insects are not so apt to attack good, healthy, strong-growing plants. If the blight does make its appearance spray with Bordeaux mixture. For the red spider use kerosene emulsion or the extract of 7 ounces of quassia chips, 4 ounces of ozone soap, one-half pound of flowers of sulphur, well mixed, then add 7 gallons of water. Apply with spray pump or syringe.

When ants are found making their holes at the roots of plants it will generally be found that the plant is infested by one of the root-feeding aphides. When they swarm all about the plant you will find the plant infested by aphides or scale insect. They are after the sweet substance secreted by the aphides. Ants may be destroyed by pouring boiling water diluted with one-twelfth part carbolic acid into their nest, or cover the ground with sphagnum moss and keep wet for a few days, and the ants will move to a dry spot.

For rose bugs the only remedy we have found is to pick them off by hand early in the morning. They stay for only a few days and may be expected to appear on or about June 15. If they are picked off and destroyed they will not appear so plentifully the next year.

For aphides the same treatment as for red spider.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

25 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100

ALFRED COLOMB. Brilliant carmine-crimson. Very large, full, and of fine globular form; extremely fragrant.

ABEL CARRIERE. Flowers extra large, perfect form, very double, full and sweet; color dark to velvety maroon; very dark and handsome.

ANNE DE DIESBACH. Carmine, a beautiful shade; very large; a fine garden sort.

AUGUSTA MIE. Delicate pink, cupped; vigorous.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Rich pink, shaded with carmine; large and very fragrant.

BARON DE BONSTETTEN. Splendid, large flowers, very double and full; rich, dark red, passing to velvety maroon; highly scented.

BARONNE DE MAYNARD. Pure white, medium size, good form, double and free.

BARONNE PREVOST. Deep rose; a fine bloomer and vigorous grower.

BARONESS HAUSMAN. Carmine.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD. Light pink, cupped form, very symmetrical; without fragrance; very beautiful. A moderate grower only.

CAROLINE DE SANSAL. Clear, delicate flesh-color, fine form; one of the best of its color.

COUNTESS OF OXFORD. Bright rose.

CHARLES MARGOTTIN. Reddish crimson; fragrant and distinct.

CELINE FORESTIER. White and yellow.

COQUETTE DES BLANCHES. Pure white, very beautiful. We think this the best pure white Hybrid Perpetual.

DUKE OF TECK. Crimson.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH. Brilliant scarlet, shaded maroon; very fine.

EUGENE VERDIER. Beautiful silvery pink and fawn; splendid.

FISHER HOLMES. Deep crimson; fine form.

FRANCOIS LEVET. Cherry-red; good form, vigorous habit.

FRANCOIS MICHELON. Carmine-rose; fragrant; large.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. Brilliant velvety crimson; large, showy, and a fine grower; a magnificent variety.

GENERAL WASHINGTON. Scarlet-crimson, very large and fine; not quite so vigorous as General Jacqueminot.

GIANT OF BATTLES. Bright scarlet-crimson. One of the largest and most satisfactory Roses to grow.

JOHN HOPPER. Rose, crimson center, large and full; especially elegant in form.

JEAN LIABAUD. Dark crimson; one of the best.

JULES MARGOTTIN. Bright cherry-red, large and full; a truly beautiful rose.

SOLEIL D'OR (Golden Sun). An entirely new type of Rose—a cross between Persian Yellow and Antoine Ducher. It is perfectly hardy, with large, full, globular flowers, varying in color from gold and orange to reddish gold, shaded with nasturtium-red. 35 cts.

FRAU KARE DRUSCHKI. Flowers very large; beautiful pure white. This promises to be the best white Hybrid Perpetual yet introduced and one of the novelties of recent years. It is behaving splendidly in this country and already takes the foremost rank. 35 cts.

LA REINE. Brilliant glossy rose; very large, cupped and beautiful.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. Deep carmine; full; very large; fine globular form; deliciously perfumed.

MME. ALFRED CARRIERE. White.

MME. ALFRED DE ROUGEMONT. White.

MME. GABRIEL LUIZET. For loveliness in color, fragrance, size and freedom of blooming qualities, this Rose has no equal today; equally good as a bedding Rose outdoors. Pink; distinct; very large, cup shaped; somewhat fragrant.

MME. LA CHARME. White, sometimes faintly shaded with pink; moderately large. A free bloomer in the spring.

MME. LAFFAY. Rosy crimson; large and double.

MME. VICTOR VERDIER. Brilliant carmine-crimson; large, full, beautiful shape; a free bloomer and very fragrant.

MABEL MORRISON. A sport from Baroness Rothschild. Flesh-white, changing to pure white, in the autumn tinged with rose; double, cup-shaped flowers, freely produced. In all save substance of petal and color, this variety is identical with Baroness Rothschild.

MAGNA CHARTA. A splendid sort; bright clear pink, flushed with crimson; very sweet; flowers extra large, fine form, double and full; a free bloomer.

MARIE BAUMANN. Brilliant carmine-crimson; large, full, and of exquisite color and form; very fragrant.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. Cherry-carmine; continues in bloom long after other varieties are out of flower.

ROSES—Continued

MERVEILLE DE LYON. White; very large.

MONSIEUR BONCENNE. Maroon.

MRS. JOHN LAING. As a bedding Rose this is undoubtedly one of the best varieties; color, a beautiful shade of delicate pink; of large size, very fragrant.

PAUL NEYRON. Deep rose-color; splendid foliage and habit, with larger flowers than any other variety.

PIERRE NOTTING. Blackish red, shaded with velvet; globular in form, very large and full, and one of the finest dark Roses.

PIUS IX. Deep rose; tinged with carmine; large and full; robust grower; profuse bloomer; one of the best.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. Deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full. A splendid Rose.

PERLE DES BLANCHES. White.

ULRICH BRUNNER. Brilliant cherry-red; large and full; very vigorous. One of the most satisfactory.

VICTOR VERDIER. Rosy carmine, deeper edges; large, full and free.

XAVIER OLIBO. Deep, rich crimson; large, moderately full; superb.

Hybrid Tea Roses

We list a few of the Hybrid Tea Roses, as no garden is complete without them. They bloom continually from June until the hard frost kills the buds in the fall. For winter protection we recommend piling with earth about the plant for about 6 or 8 inches, then filling the hollows and about the plant with stable manure to keep the frost out of the ground. Do not trim until near spring, then cut to within 6 or 8 inches of the ground. When the frost comes out of the ground in the spring, rake off the coarsest part of the manure, level the earth from around the plant and fork in the manure that is left. Wood-ashes or muriate of potash raked in at the time the ground is forked over is a good fertilizer for Roses.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Although strictly a Hybrid Tea, this elegant Rose is usually classed among the Hybrid Perpetuals, owing to its vigorous growth. Very large, double, bright carmine-red. 35 cts.

CAPTAIN CHRISTY. Delicate flesh-tinted white, deepening toward the center. A fine, large, full flower and large, rich, deep green foliage. 35 cts.

MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT. Bright satiny rose, with brighter center, full and globular; very free and sweet. One of the most valuable Roses in the collection.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. Color rich scarlet; profuse bloomer, strong grower and blooms continually until frost. The young growth is bronze in color. 35 cts.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. White tinted with yellow; very fragrant, beautifully shaded buds on long stems; good foliage. 35 cts.

KILLARNEY. Color brilliant pink, the buds very long and good shape; good when in full bloom; hardy bush. One of the best. 35 cts.

LA FRANCE. Delicate silvery rose, very large and full; an almost constant bloomer, equal in delicacy to a Tea Rose. The most pleasing fragrance of all Roses. Only a moderate grower.

MAMAN COCHET. Rosy pink, large, fine flower, carmine mingled with yellow. One of the best summer bloomers; will winter outdoors with slight protection. 35 cts.

We have Hybrid Tea Roses in pots. This insures them all to live and come into blooming early in the summer. They cost 50 cts. each.

Tree Roses

Roses grafted on hardy Rose-stalks 3 to 4 feet high, tree-shaped and when in full bloom are very satisfactory

for garden walks or lawns. We have these in Hybrid Perpetual or Hybrid Tea. For the Hybrid Tea we recommend, for winter care, laying down the stalks and covering the grafted part with 3 or 4 inches of soil. This can be done by digging out a little of the soil on the side you are going to bend down the plant. By doing this every year the plants will last a long time. \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Miscellaneous Roses

HARRISON'S YELLOW. Golden yellow; semi-double.

MME. GEORGES BRUANT (Hybrid Rugosa). Rich foliage; white flowers; quite hardy. Fine for massing.

PERSIAN YELLOW. Deep golden yellow; double.

ROSA RUGOSA. For massing or borders this can not be excelled. It is a native of Japan and is very hardy and vigorous. Flowers single, and produced freely from June until December. Fine, dark, pinnate, glossy green foliage. Plants can be pruned in dwarf, compact bush form, if desired. \$3 per doz., \$15 to \$20 per 100.

ROSA RUGOSA ALBA. The white variety of the above. Single, pure white, five-petaled flowers, 3 inches in diameter.

ROSA RUGOSA RUBRA. The red variety. Flowers a bright, beautiful crimson.

MME. PLANTIER. Pure white; above medium size, full; flowers produced in great abundance early in the season. One of the best hardy white Roses.

New Dwarf Bedding Rose

BABY RAMBLER—Red.

Produces large trusses of bright crimson flowers similar to the Crimson Rambler, but, unlike that variety, it forms a compact bush not over 18 inches high, which is covered with bloom from early in the season until cut by hard frost in the autumn. 50 cts.

ANNA MULLER. Pink. 50 cts.

Hardy Climbing Roses

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

BALTIMORE BELLE. Pale blush, nearly white; double. The best white climbing Rose.

GEM OF THE PRAIRIES. Carmine-crimson, occasionally blottedched with white. A cross hybrid between Mme. Laffay and Queen of the Prairies.

GREVILLE, or SEVEN SISTERS. Crimson, changing to blush; flowers in large culsters. Not so hardy as others.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIES. Bright rosy red, frequently striped with white; large, compact and globular.

RUSSELL'S COTTAGE. Dark crimson; very double and full; strong grower.

TENNESSE BELLE. A strong, vigorous climber and a free bloomer; bright rosy blush.

CLIMBING JULES MARGOTTIN. Carmine-crimson; large; fragrant. Much the same as Jules Margottin, but with climbing habit.

CLIMBING VICTOR VERDIER. Bright carmine-rose, with deeper-colored edges; large; fragrant. Very fine.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. Produces in June large clusters of very double small flowers of the brightest crimson. The plant is of very vigorous growth, making shoots from 8 to 10 feet during the season, rendering it a charming pillar Rose. It is also magnificent in bush form, and for covering buildings, trellises, etc., it cannot be excelled. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

ROSES—Continued

DOROTHY PERKINS. A splendid new climbing Rose. Very double, of good size, and borne in clusters of ten to twenty. The color is a clear shell-pink and holds a long time without fading; sweet-scented.

EMPEROR OF CHINA. A new and very valuable perpetual-blooming climber. The color is dark red in the bud, and changes when the flowers open to a light red or pink. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

SETIGERA (The Michigan, or Prairie Rose). Single Roses are popular and this variety is much sought after. Large single flowers of a deep rose-color.

WHITE RAMBLER. Pure, clear white. In habit of growth, foliage, manner of blooming, and shape of flower it resembles Crimson Rambler, differing only in color. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

WICHURANA (Memorial Rose). A distinct and valuable variety from Japan. It is a low-trailing species, its stems creeping on the earth almost as closely as the ivy. Pure white; single, with yellow stamens.

YELLOW RAMBLER. Habit and character of Crimson Rambler, only the flowers are yellow. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Moss Roses

25 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

BLANCHE ROBERT. Flowers pure white; large and full; buds very beautiful. A rampant grower being almost as vigorous as a climber.

COMTESSE DE MURINAIS. Pure white; large; very desirable. The finest white moss.

CRESTED. Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe. Very beautiful and free from mildew.

GLORY OF MOSESSES. A moderate grower. Flowers very large; appear to best advantage when full. Color a pale rose.

LUXEMBOURG. Deep crimson; fine grower.

MME. EDOUARD ORY. A moderate grower of medium to large size

PRINCESS ADELAIDE. A vigorous grower; pale rose; or medium size and good form. Good in bud and flower. One of the best.

PERPETUAL WHITE. Pure white. Produces very few flowers.

SALET. A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Light rose; large, full. The best of the class.

HEDGE PLANTS

Hedges are valuable as a defense against animals, as windbreaks to protect orchards, gardens or farms unduly exposed, and as ornamental fences or screens to mark the boundaries of a lawn or cemetery lot, or to hide some unsightly object.

HEDGES FOR DEFENSE. For turning cattle and as a farm hedge HONEY LOCUST is much the best in the Northern States. It is of vigorous growth, perfectly hardy, thrives with ordinary care and is sufficiently thorny to be impenetrable. It bears the shears well.

HEDGES FOR WINDBREAKS. The NORWAY SPRUCE is best; its vigorous habit, rapid, dense growth (when properly sheared or pruned), large size and entire hardness are characteristics not easily obtained in any other evergreen. The AMERICAN ARBORVITAE comes next. Belts of PINE are also useful as a protection.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGES FOR SCREENS. AMERICAN and SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE, NORWAY SPRUCE, HEMLOCK and especially BERBERIS THUNBERGII, all described in their appropriate places in this Catalogue, make beautiful screens or hedges. CALIFORNIA PRIVET, a pretty shrub, with smooth, shining leaves and spikes of white flowers, also makes a beautiful hedge, and is the most popular hedge used at the present time.

	100	1,000		100	1,000
HONEY LOCUST. 2 years old.....	\$4.00	\$20.00	CALIFORNIA PRIVET. 2 to 3 feet.....	\$8.00	\$60.00
BEECH, ENGLISH. 3 to 4 feet.....	25.00		" " 18 to 24 inches....	6.00	40.00
" " 4 to 6 feet.....	40.00				100
" PURPLE. 3 to 4 feet.....	50.00		IBOTA PRIVET. Perfectly hardy. 2 to 3 feet.....	\$10.00	
WILLOW, YELLOW. 4 to 5 feet.....	10.00		" " " 18 to 24 in....	8.00	
" LAUREL-LEAF. 4 to 5 feet ..	10.00		ROSA RUGOSA. 12 to 18 inches.....		25.00
NORWAY SPRUCE 3 to 4 feet.....	40.00	350.00	ALTHEAS, solid or mixed colors. 20 to 30 inches.		25.00
" " 2 to 3 feet.....	25.00	200.00	" variegated leaves. 20 to 30 inches....		25.00
ARBORVITAE, AMERICAN. 3 to 4 feet....	30.00	200.00	SPIRAEA THUNBERGII. 20 to 24 inches.....		20.00
" " 2 to 3 feet....	25.00	125.00	" " 24 to 30 inches.....		25.00
" " 18 to 24 in....	15.00	70.00	" VAN HOUTTEI. 2 to 3 feet.....		20.00
" " 12 to 18 in....	8.00		BERBERIS THUNBERGII. 18 to 24 inches.....		20.00
PURPLE BARBERRY. 18 to 24 inches....	15.00	100.00	" " 24 to 30 inches.....		25.00
CALIFORNIA PRIVET. 3 to 4 feet.....	10.00	80.00	DWARF BOX. For edging.....each, 6 cts.		5.00

Prices of other shrubbery for Hedges on application



Field of Peonies

PEONIES

A splendid class of shrubs, flowering in all shades, from red-lilac to white, with blooms from 4 to 8 inches in diameter. Many of them are very double and have a delicate and refreshing fragrance; they are easily cultivated, requiring but little protection.

35 cts each, \$3 per doz., unless otherwise noted

AUGUSTA MILLEY. Soft rose.
ALEXANDRINA. Brilliant pink.
ADELAIDE DELACHE. Violet-rose.
ANEMONE. Dark red; extra.
BARON DE ROTHSCHILD. Lively rose.
CLARISSIE KELWAY. Bright rose.
CAROLINE ALLAIN. Blush.
COMTE DE NANTEUIL. White rose.
DEICATISSIMA. Light pink.
DE JESSIEN. Rose-yellow.
DECASNE. Violet-red.
ELEGANTE. Blood-red.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. Snow-white, with an occasional carmine spot. 50 cts.

FESTIVA ALBA. White.
FAUST. Rose.
JEANNE D'ARC. White, with rose center.
LUTETIANA. Light rose, center salmon.
LA SUBLIME. Red.
MONSIEUR. Currant-red.
MAXIMA. Salmon-red.

NE PLUS ULTRA. Flesh-pink.
RAPHAEL. Red.
REIN FRANCIS. Yellowish white.
RUBRA VIOLEACEA. Dark red
RUBENS. Dark crimson-red.
TRICOLOR PURPUREA. Red.
TRICOLOR ROSEA. Pink.
QUEEN PERFECTION. White.
VICTOR LEMOINE. Lively crimson.

Officinalis Peonies

The earliest-blooming Peonies, flowering early in May, this is the variety of our grandmother's gardens.

40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.
OFFICINALIS ALBA. Light rose, changing to white.
OFFICINALIS MUTABILIS. Opening pink, turning to white.
OFFICINALIS MUTABILIS. White.
OFFICINALIS RUBRA. Deep crimson.
OFFICINALIS ROSEA. Pink

TREE PEONIES

This is a remarkable species developed from *P. Moutan*, a native of China and Japan. In habit of growth it is not unlike a deciduous shrub. The growths are short and stocky, the plant, slow of growth, eventually attains a height of four or more feet, and of large circumference. The foliage is quite distinct, and the immense flowers, which usually appear some two weeks ahead of the Chinese Herbaceous class, are most remarkable for their superb size and gorgeous colorings. Splendid for grouping or as specimen plants on lawns. While a hardy plant, it will be found desirable to give it some protection in very cold latitudes.

TREE PEONIES. Rosy blush, with purplish center; double, and fine. \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.

HERBACEOUS and PERENNIAL PLANTS

The increasing demand for Herbaceous and Perennial Plants has encouraged us to largely increase our stock of them. They are easily grown, and when once planted will give flowers annually for years. The varieties described below are those we consider the most desirable for garden planting. We are prepared to draw plans for flower gardens, give estimates and do the planting of them. There is nothing, really, which is more attractive or affords larger satisfaction on a place than a well-arranged and perpetual-flowering flower garden.

[Price of plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100]

ACHILLEA (Yarrow)—

THE PEARL. 12 to 15 inches. White. All summer.

PTARMICA FLORE PLENO. 18 inches. Double White.

ANCHUSA (Alkanet). 18 to 24 inches. Sky-blue. All summer.

ARABIS ALBIDA (Rock Cress). 6 to 9 inches. White. April and May.

AMEMONE JAPONICA (Windflower)—

RUBRA PLENA. 2½ feet. September until frost.

ROSEA. 2½ feet. Rose. September until frost.

ALBA. 2½ feet. White. September until frost.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)—

WHITE. 2½ to 3 feet. April until June.

BLUE. 2½ to 3 feet. April until June.

LAVENDER. 2½ to 3 feet. April until June.

MIXED COLORS. 2½ to 3 feet. April until June.

ANTHERICUM LILIASTRUM (St. Bruno's Lily.) Spikes 2 feet. Cream color. May.

ANTHEMIS (Camomile)—

TINCTORIA. 2 to 3 feet. Deep lemon-yellow. June to August.

TINCTORIA KELWAYI. 2 to 3 feet. Deeper yellow. June to August.

BOCCONIA CORDATA (Tree Celandine). 6 to 8 feet. Large spikes of white flowers. August.

BELLIS PERENNIS (English Daisy). 6 inches. Double red and white. April.

BLEEDING HEART. 1½ feet. Rosy crimson.

CHRYSANTHEMUM—

RED. 18 to 24 inches. October.

WHITE. 18 to 24 inches. October.

PINK. 18 to 24 inches. October.

BRONZE. 18 to 24 inches. October.

LARGE YELLOW. 18 to 24 inches. October.

EARLY YELLOW. 18 to 24 inches. September to November.

CAMPANULA (Blue Bells)—

MEDIUM, BLUE. 12 to 15 inches. June.

MEDIUM, LAVENDER. 12 to 15 inches. June.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA (Tickseed). 2½ feet. Golden yellow. July to frost.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)—

GRANDIFLORA. Flower-stalks 2½ to 3 feet. Yellow. June.

PURPUREA. Spikes 4 to 5 feet. Purple. June and July.

WHITE AND ROSE, MIXED. Spikes 4 to 5 feet. June and July.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS (Sweet William)—

PERFECTION. 20 inches. Double. June and July.

DOUBLE WHITE. 20 inches. June and July.

DOUBLE CRIMSON. 20 inches. June and July.

DOUBLE AURICULA-FLOWERED. 20 inches. June and July.

SINGLE MIXED COLORS. 20 inches. June and July.

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DELPHINIUM (Larkspur). 4 to 5 feet. Blue. June to August—

FORMOSUM. 3 to 4 feet. Dark blue, white eye. June and July.

KELWAY'S NEW HYBRID. 5 to 6 feet. Light blue. June to August.

SINENSIS. 3 feet. White. June and July.

ERYNGIUM COELESTINUM. 2 to 3 feet. Blue. July to September.

EULALIA (Grasses)—

JAPONICA. 4 to 5 feet. Green, broad leaves.

JAPONICA GRACILIS. 5 to 6 feet. Narrow, green leaves, with silver stripe in center.

JAPONICA FOLIIS STRIATUS. 5 to 6 feet. White stripes running length of leaves.

JAPONICA ZEBRINA. 5 to 6 feet. Yellow stripes running across leaf.

FUNKIA (Plantain Lily)—

OVATA. 2 feet. Lilac flowers in June.

OVATA VARIEGATA. 2 feet. Variegated leaves, lilac flowers.

GAILLARDIA, KELWAY'S HYBRID (Blanket Flower). 2 feet. Yellow, crimson eye. July until frost.

HEUCHERA SANGUINEA (Alum Root). 18 inches. June and July.

HIBISCUS (Mallow)—

CRIMSON EYE. 4 to 6 feet. White, with crimson eye. July to September.

PINK. 4 to 6 feet. July to September.

HOLLYHOCKS—

WHITE. 5 to 6 feet. July and August.

RED. 5 to 6 feet. July and August.

ROSE. 5 to 6 feet. July and August.

YELLOW. 5 to 6 feet. July and August.

HARDY PINKS. 8 to 12 inches. Mixed colors. June.

HEMEROCALLIS FLAVA (Day Lily). 2 to 3 feet. Yellow. May and June.

IBERIS CORIFOLIA (Candytuft). 8 inches. White. May and June.

IRIS, JAPAN. The flowers are of large size and of the richest coloring—no exotic orchid excels them. The plants are perfectly hardy, and flower in great profusion during June and July. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

LYCHNIS (Lamp Flower)—

CHALCEDONICA. 2 to 3 feet. Crimson. June to August.

CHALCEDONICA. 2 to 3 feet. White. June to August.

VISCARA SPLENDENS PLENA. 12 to 15 inches. Fiery red. June.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. 8 inches. Pure white. May.

LIATRIS PYCNOTACHYA (Blazing Star). Pale purple flowers on spikes 3 feet long. July and August.

HERBACEOUS and PERENNIAL PLANTS—Continued

- MONARDA FISTULOSA (Oswego Tea). 2 feet. Purple. All summer.
- PYRETHRUM ROSEUM (Feverfew). 18 to 24 inches. Red and white. June.
- PLATYCODON GRANDIFLORUM. 4 to 5 feet. Blue. July to September.
- GRANDIFLORA ALBA. 4 to 5 feet. White. July to September.
- PHLOX. The Phlox is one of the most interesting of our herbaceous perennial plants, and commends itself to every one by its variety and beauty, its hardiness and ease of culture, and its cheapness. Assorted varieties, embracing all colors. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.
- SUBLATA (Creeping Phlox). 6 to 8 inches. Pink.
- PENTSTEMON DIGITALIS (Beard Tongue). 3 feet spikes. Pure white flowers.
- POTENTILLA SANGUINEA (Cinquefoil). 18 inches. Dark red. June.
- PAPAVER ORIENTALE (Poppy). 2½ feet. Crimson. June.
- RUDBECKIA, GOLDEN GLOW. 6 feet. Golden yellow. August and September.
- SPIRAEA (Goat's Beard)—
- ARUNCUS. 4 feet. White. June.
 - ASTILBOIDES. 3 feet. White. June.
 - FILIPENDULA FLORA PLENA. 18 inches. White. June to August.
 - JAPONICA. 12 to 15 inches. White. June.
 - PALMATA ELEGANS. 4 feet. Pink. July
 - SEDUM MAXIMUM. 12 inches. Yellow. July.
 - MAXIMOWICZII. 18 inches. Yellow. September.
 - STRIPED GRASS, DWARF.



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